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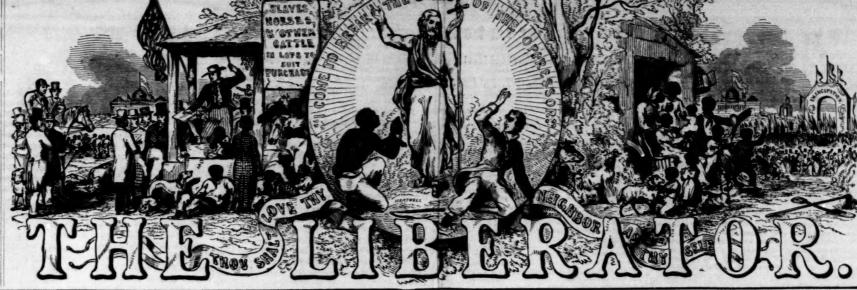
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are

authorised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, vis :- Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Edmund JACKSON, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.



The United States Constitution is "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

"What order of men under the most absolute of archies, or the most aristocratic of republics, was ever invested with such an odious and unjust privilege as that of the separate and exclusive representation of less than half a million owners of slaves, in the Hall of this House, in the chair of the Senate, and in the Presidential mansion? This investment of power in the owners of one species of property concentrated in the highest authorities of the nation, and disseminated through thirteen of the twenty-eix States of the Union, constitutes a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more pernicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known. To call government thus constituted a Democracy is to insult the under-standing of mankind. . . . It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and of slavery. There is no name in the language of national jurisprudence that can define it-no model in the records of ancient history, or in the political theories of Aristotle, with which it can be likened. It was introduced into the Constitution of the United States by an equivocation—a representation of property under the name of persons. Little did the members of the Conven-tion from the Free States imagine or foresee what a merifice to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this concession."-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 42.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1608.

GERRIT SMITH VB. THE BIBLE AND THE

as a philosopher, and who claims to be the friend of freedom, and a Democrat of the Wendell Phillips school, has recently delivered a characteristic tirade of abuse against the Bible, the Constitution, and the President of the United States. It is well known that, owing to the success of his father in known that, owing to the success of his father in accumulating a large property through speculation in lands, Mr. Smith came in possession of an immense fortune early in life. Instead of using his wealth for the purpose of benefitting his fellow-citizens, his charittes have been almost wholly devoted to the colored race, and his great effort in life has been to make a negro as good as a white man. In the furtherance of this great object, Mr. Smith has gained some little notoriety, and has paid roundly in hard cash for the very questionable honors attained. Until the last Presidential election, Mr. Smith acted independently of the political organi-Smith acted independently of the political organi-zations of the day, and has been honored on divers occasions with the votes of some scores of long-haired, crack-brained individuals, for the Presidential haired, crack-brained individuals, for the Presidential office. But, in 1860, he gave the Republican party, designated at that time as the "friends of freedom," the full benefit of his Herculean labors, in the political line, and ever since the inauguration of the worthy gentleman who now presides over the destinies of a free people, he has been hard at work, with pen and voice, to the full extent of his moderate abilities, in aid of the revolutionary scheme to turn the tide of war from its legitimate nurnose to rate abilities, in aid of the revolutionary scheme to turn the tide of war from its legitimate purpose to an unconstitutional onslaught against the institution of slavery. On the day when Mr. Smith read the proclamation issued by the General commanding the Western Department of the army, he rejoiced with exceeding great joy in the full belief that the colored millenium had at last arrived; but when he saw the letter from the President, vetoing the insane projects of the "Pathfinder," Mr. Smith opened the flood-gates of his wrath, and since that day he has filled the air with his denunciations of everything sacred and profane, in which he can see the least toleration towards the institution of slavery. least toleration towards the institution of slavery, and with cries for vengeance against the President of the United States, and all others in authority, excepting, always, one colored Justice of the Peace, recently appointed to office in and for the State of Massachusetts, "God bless her."

Massachusetts, "God bless her."
To show the temper of this burly-headed son of fanaticism, and the wickedness of his pestilential doctrines, we present our readers with a few choice extracts from his late "discourse," the whole of which may be found recorded in a recent number of that useful journal known as the New York Tribune

SMITH ON THE BIBLE.

"But there is much in the Bible which cannot be proved. Its moral character, meaning that of its great principles and sentiments, speaks for itself and commends itself. But nearly all else in it is destitute not only of conclusive, but even of considerable proof. The wars of the Bible are probably as inaccurately described as the wars of other as old books. And its miracles are, doubtless, as groundless imaginations or sheer fictions, as are the miracles of other books of those ancient dates, when the empire of superstition was universal, and the popular appetite for marvels so

"If need be, for the salvation of the country, let the Constitution be thrown to the winds. To that end, the North may trample it as deep under foot as the South has done. The democratic principle, which our people cherish, will reproduce Constitutions as often as there may be occasion for them."

SMITH ON THE PRESIDENT. "President Lincoln would be as brave as a lion in the presence of the biggest gun in the whole Southern army. But only remind him of his Constitutional obligations to Slavery—in other words, only take him where habit has already taken and conquered him—and he becomes as weak as a Scythian slave. However brave and strong he is elsewhere, nevertheless, in the line of his weakness, he is nothing but weakness."

We trust the above will suffice to define the po-We trust the above will suffice to define the po-sition of Mr. Smith as a Christian and as a patriot; whether his claim to full membership in the "regu-lar" Republican party will be recognized, is not for the "like of us" to say. We have indeed fallen upon an evil day, when such infamous abuse of the divine writings, the solemn compact of the Consti-tution, and the character of the Executive, is tole-rated by the authorities. Where is the puissant rated by the authorities. Where is the puissant Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police? let him make an example of this man, who has shown greater malignity against the Government than all the dis-tinguished guests who are now confined within the walls of the Hotel de Lafayette. Do your duty, good Mr. Kennedy, and take within the potent grasp of your august official authority the person known as the Hon. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', New York.—Brooklyn (N. Y.) City News.

#### THE PREMONT (EMANCIPATION) PROCLA-MATION DEPRECATED.

The account which we gave with some feeling of The account which we gave with some teering of doubt last week, of the partial character of Gen. Fremont's proclamation of negro emancipation in Missouri, is fully borne out by the document itself, which has now reached us, and is as follows:—

"The property, real and personal, of all persons, in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall directly be proven to have taken an active part with their en mies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, are hereby declared free men."

hereby declared free men."

This is a new feature in the civil conflict, and may well inaugurate an entirely new phase. Its importance cannot be over estimated, and demands the most careful consideration. . . . We feel pretty certain that Gen. Fremont, in issuing this bold proclamation, must have acted without the orders, and probably against the wishes, of his superiors. Even if it be so, however, though he may have disobeyed and embarrassed them, he has, we fear, effectually committed them. He is too important a man to be lightly disavowed; he is employed on an expedition of vast consequence and peril, in which any interference with his authority and free action may be fatal to success; he may be able to plead A glance at these facts, as it seems to us, is enough to show the extreme unfairness of the attempts to charge sinister purposes upon the Republicans of Massachusetts as a body. The attempt is, however, and to be lightly disavowed; he is employed on an expedition of vast consequence and peril, in which any interference with his authority and free action may be fatal to success; he may be able to plead something very like necessity on behalf of his daring assumption; and be this as it may, a rescinding of his proclamation by the Supreme Government would be now peculiarly difficult. It would betray the divergence of feeling in the several sections of the party on one of the most imminent and vital questions involved in the strife; it would go far to color the zeal, if not to effect the entire alienation of the Abolitionists, who are the most energetic and determined supporters of the Union; and it would virtually be a promise to the secessionists that the terrible weapon of negro insurrection would never

Befinge of Oppression.

GERRIT SMITH vs. THE BIBLE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

This notorious fanatic, who aspires to high rank as a philosopher, and who claims to be the friend of freedom, and a Democrat of the Wendell Phillips cannot be promulgated,—what is the inevitable influence, as a philosopher, and who claims to be the friend of freedom, and a Democrat of the Wendell Phillips cannot be no reason for pursuing one course in Missouri, and another in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

and what must be the practical result. In the tail, and another in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Can it be for a moment believed that the Federal Government are ready for such a trenchant and joined in the fearful measure? Have we any reason to suppose that their prospects are so desperate as to necessito to concede

ive, will have manifested a design and a temper which the Southern planters can never pardou? Will not all the soberer, and wiser, and gentler spirits of the Union, however earnest and sincere be their political predilections,—will not all who shrink from suffering, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood,—cry out against the inauguration of a policy which, if it means anything, means negro insurrection, servile war, outrages and horrors without number and without name? Will not, in a word, every ber and without name? Will not, in a word, every one whom the intoxication of war and passion has not utterly blinded, and hardened, and perverted, rise to drive from power a party whose incapacity has brought the country to so dreadful an emergency, and who in their folly or their phrenzy do not scruple to let loose four millions of Africans against eight millions of Anglo-Saxons-or, on the most favorable supposition as to the result, to liberate four millions of ignorant semi-savages, unaccustomed either to provide for themselves or to control themselves, without making any arrangements to guard against the possible consequences of so unparalleled a step? It appears to us, we confess, that Gen. Fremont's proceedings, if disavowed, must shake the Federal Government most seriously; and if adopted and followed up, must produce results of which any shock to that Government will be by far the most principal control of the cont

insignificant.

But there is another point of view in which this extmordinary proclamation requires to be considered, and which still further enhances its singularity. Fremont proclaims emancipation only to the slaves of rebels. He does not liberate the negroes out of affection for their race, but out of enmity to their masters. He sets them free, not as an act of sublime justice, but of military policy. His edict is a hostile weapon against the slave-owners, not a message of mercy to the slaves. It can be justified on no abolition principles, and it ought to command no aboli-tion sympathies. Conceive the position in which, ned and consistently carried out, it will place the residual States—the United States, as they still call themselves. The slaves of secessionists that is, the slaves of the South, the slaves of the slave States, as a rule—are to be set free; but those only—the slaves of "loyal subjects," that is, of adherents to the free North, are not to be meddled with. Their fetters are unbroken—their servitude. is confirmed and sanctioned. Suppose this policy to be persisted in, and the authority of the Federal

creed, went to the table and were buried, never to rise. The convention nominated as Lieutenant-Governor, and as the successor of Governor Andrew in any of the unwelcome contingencies laid down in the Constitution, a member of a party which has claimed and now claims in a peculiar degree the right to the title of "constitutional." It nominated for the legal adviser of the State government. claimed and now claims in a peculiar degree the right to the title of "constitutional." It nominated for the legal adviser of the State government a Democrat of the straightest sect. None of these things did the convention need to do, if Mr. Sumner was in truth its organ. The effect of passing Mr. Clarke's incendiary resolutions, indeed, we will not venture to predict; but, certainly, the nomination of two gentlemen, diametrically opposed to the offensive doctrines, was a step in opposition to the policy charged upon the convention, which was required by no political necessity. Mr. Foster could have remained upon the ticket, and a thorough Republican could have been nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and the whole would still have been elected by a majority counted by tens of thousands. It is alleged that the convention cheered Mr. Sumner. His supporters among the delegates and spectators undoubtedly did so, but who does not see that this goes for nothing, in the face of the obvious fact that the silent party who disapproved were so much superior in number as to control the action of the whole body?

A glance at these facts, as it seems to us, is enough to show the extreme unfairness of the attempts to charge sinister purposes upon the Republicans of

the triumph of an unconstitutional, wicked and dangerous policy. The conservative Republicans have joined in time past with the opponents of their party in calling upon what is termed its "extreme wing" to concede something, for the sake of strengthening the hands of Union men in other States. We now that their prospects are so desperate as to necessitate so questionable and so terrible an expedient?
Will not the merchants of Boston and New York call upon Democrats, also, to refrain from falsifying the record from a proceeding which, if it produces the effect anticipated from it, will inflict utter ruin and universal desolation on those fertile territories from the record, to desist from unfounded charges, and not to furnish the enemies of Holt and Johnson and Prentice with the ready reply that Massachusetts, whose processity as large a portion of their own has been safe that the sake of strengthening the hands of Union men in other States. We now call upon Democrats, also, to refrain from falsifying the hands of Union men in other States. We now call upon Democrats, also, to refrain from falsifying the hands of Union men in other States. We now call upon Democrats, also, to refrain from falsifying the hands of Union men in other States. We now call upon Democrats, also, to refrain from falsifying the hands of Union men in other States. We now call upon Democrats, also, to refrain from falsifying the hands of Union men in other States. We now call upon Democrats, also, to refrain from falsifying the hands of Union men in other States. We now call upon Democrats, also, to refrain from falsifying the hands of Union men in other States. We now call upon Democrats, also, to refrain from falsifying the hands of Union men in other States. We now call upon Democrats, also, to refrain from falsifying the hands of Union men in other States. We now call upon Democrats, also, to refrain from falsifying the hands of Union men in other States. We now call upon Democrats, also, to refrain from falsifying the hands of Union men in other States. whose prosperity so large a portion of their own has always been derived; and which, if it be not effective, will have manifested a design and a temper which the Southern planters can never parden?

The history of the anti-slavery movement in this country will hereafter rank as one of the strongest cases where human impatience and devotion to a Utopian idea have blinded men's eyes to the practical good which Providence has placed ready at hand.
The insane folly of the Abolitionists killed out, years ago, the emancipation party, which at one time had the actual control of Virginia, and promised to eradicate slavery in other border States. The over-nice scruples of the same extremists, some years later, elected Mr. Polk, and insured the consummation of the Texan scheme, which they affected to deprecate. Their follies and excesses have still later furnished the Southern extremists and their allies with a whole arsenal of weapons, which have been turned, with-out reason, but with marked effect, against the Re-publicans, the only political party which has pre-tended to recognize any moral duty connected with slavery, as resting upon the nation or upon the citi-zens of the free States. What the Abolitionists af-fected to desire, that they have prevented. What fected to desire, that they have prevented. What they affected to deprecate, that they have insured. Those who wished to do something in the only practical way against the extension of slavery, they have weakened and loaded with a heavy weight of odium.

The same folly is now repeated by those who urge ne conversion of this war into a war for emancipa-on. They clamor for a blow to be struck against slavery itself, unmindful that Providence has already foreshadowed the decay and end of that institution in such terms as are clearly intelligible even to buman apprehension. They are eager to be made the instruments of God's displeasure against an abhorred system, neglecting the palpable determination of Providence, that the system shall perish by the suici-dal folly of those who uphold it. No more instruc-tive lesson could be left for future imitators of the selfishness, arrogance, and wickedness of the ruling Southern interest, than is given in its destruction by its own hands, and in consequence of its own grasping and treacherous conduct; but foolish zealots would fain weaken the force of this example, and would leave it for future ages to believe that wickedness has perished, not by its own venom, but by some external interference.—Ibid.

## THE WAR AND SLAVERY.

to be persisted in, and the authority of the Federal Government to be ultimately reëstablished over the whole country—(and established possibly by means of the servile war created by this very policy which Fremont has inaugurated)—it will follow that the only slaves that will be tolerated will be those of the Free Soilers,—the only men entitled to hold slaves and to perpetuate slavery will be the devoted followers of the party who have made war upon the slaveholding South, and whose advocates here and there would persuade us that they have made war in the name and with the object of emancipation!

Was there ever an instance in which the want of principle and self-contradiction reached such gigantic dimensions?—London (Eng.) Economist.

MR. SUMNER'S SPECH.

We are sorry to see a disposition in several quarters to represent the Republican party, mainly on the strength of Mr. Sumner's unfortunate speech at Worcester, as a party of emancipation, a "John Brown party," a party that desires to carry on this war as a war of abolition.

The convention certainly disavowed any intention of endorsing the fatal doctrines announced by Mr. Sumner, with a distinctness which can scarcely be flattering to that gentleman's conception of his own influence in Massachusetts. The resolutions offered by Rev. Mr. Clarke as a crucial test of the readiness of the convention to adopt open Abolitionism as its creed, went to the table and were buried, never to rise. The convention nominated as Lieutenant-Governor, and as the successor of Governor Andrew in any of the unwelven everification, and there for the proposal to the proposal to the proposal to the proposal to play a miscalled philanthropy which is as improved by miscalled and the proposal to th

overcome the enemies of the country. The only cry against them is "The North is Abolitionist, and we against them is "The North is Aconstonist, and we cannot unite with Abolitionists." It is no time for us to discuss whether they have any ground for their assertioa. Let us frankly acknowledge that there has been much Abolitionism at the North, and now, with one heart, drive it out of our midst. Then we cantell the friends of the Government at the South. North is with you, to put down every species of rebellion and revolution among ourselves or you. We will protect your rights as firmly as our own." Now is the moment to do this, when even in Massachusetts, the headquarters of Abolitionism, the leadchasetts, the headquarters of Abolitionism, the leading Republican papers and voters are casting off their Abolition allies, and seem to invite the co-operation of the Democrats. The movement that is begun may be judiciously carried on until the entire North will be for Union with the Union men of the South. Then we hope to see a conservative party arising and advancing ahead of our army, from the Lakes to the Gulf, a party that will be so tremendous against secession and Abolition before next Spring, that men will say the country is unanimous.—New York Journal of Commerce.

## Selections.

THE WORCESTER CONVENTION.

We devote considerable space, to-day, to the re-cord of the proceedings of the Convention held at Worcester on Tuesday, and only regret that that record is not more consonant to the true sentiment of Massachusetts in this hour of our national peril that it fails lamentably to express the duty of true patriots at a moment when decided, positive action is rendered imperatively necessary by the ever vary-ing events of the hour, but rather indicates a timeand events of the hour, our rather indicates a time-serving, make-shift policy on the part of the domi-nant party of the State, thus following in the wake of those political organizations which have preceded it, and in its eager pursuit of popularity ignores for-ever the principles upon which it was founded.

The other sedewing feature from this evident

ever the principles upon which it was founded.

The only redeeming feature from this evident tendency to forget the past in an insane craving for perpetuity, even if that were to be secured upon the ruins of principle, is to be found in the noble and eloquent speech of Hon. Charles Sumner, which, recognizing the aim of the rebellion, indicates the infallible remedy for its monstrous evils and terrific progress, and with above resident. recognizing the aim of the rebellion, indicates the in-fallible remedy for its monstrous evils and terrific progress, and with characteristic fidelity to the cause of Freedom, points to Slavery as the prolific source of our national troubles—its annihilation the only effective method of securing a speedy and perma-

In vain do we turn to the resolutions passed at this Convention for any evidence that they emanated from a body of men representing the idea or policy of that phase of Republicanism which finds its most fitting exemplar in His Excellency Gov. Andrew, or fairly indicate the position and sentiments of a vast majority of the Republican party in the State and nation. Instead of the Republican party in the State and nation. Instead of the Republican party in the State and nation. Instead of the Republican party in the State and nation. Instead of the Republican party in the State and nation. Instead of the Republican party in the State and nation. Instead of the Republican party in the State and nation. the more hospitally and by the problem, and by the control forces of control of the problem of t

Some of the Boston newspapers, being zealous Some of the Boston newspapers, being zealous for such a suspension of antagonisms as will allow union and harmony among loyal men of different views and parties, have fallen rudely upon Charles Sumner. His speech at the State Convention is made the occasion of this crusade. Some of them employ very coarse terms, while others use more decent expressions, but fail to use honest criticism. The Post thinks that Mr. Sumner should be "ducked in a horse pond." The Courier sees nould be "ducked in a horse pond." The Courier sees nothing in the Convention but Mr. Sumner and his speech, finds in them that the "Republican managers" are insincere, misrepresents the speech, and evidently desires to see Mr. Sumner crucified. The Advertiser briefly

to see Mr. Sumner crucified. The Advertiser briefly condemns the speech; and the Journal, after characterizing it as the "ill-timed eloquence of Mr. Sumner," undertook the not very honorable business of explaining and apologizing to the Courier. What a sacrilegious thing it is to speak strongly against slavery! It is excusable to curse any other work of the devil, but this must be kept apart from the light of common day, and carefully guarded against rude treatment. When Charles I. was destroying England, in such style as provoked resistance and led to civil war, the rescuers of the nation were greatly embarrassed and weakened by the inwere greatly embarrassed and weakened by the in-fluence of a superstitious reverence for his "sacred majesty." It was deemed sacrilegious to wound the majesty." It was deemed sacrilegious to wound the king or to do him a personal harm in battle; and this policy continued disastrously active until it was crushed by the powerful hand of Cromwell. He shocked timid people by declaring that he would not hesitate to kill the king in battle; and his famous "Ironsides" were pledged to shoot the king as readily as they would shoot any other foe. There is prevalent in this country a similar feeling towards slavery, which for so many years has officiated as slavery, which for so many years has officiated as our sacred majesty; and that will be a blessed day

for the country, when we exchange it for a tone of feeling similar to that which Cromwell inspired. There is no occasion for such treatment of Mr. Sumner and his speech, and it is felt by quiet looksummer and me speech, and it is left by quiet look-ers-on as an attempt at proscription little in keep-ing with the professed desire to suspend antagonisms and abstain from fomenting disturbances among loyal men. Mr. Summer uttered his thought frankly. He told what can be constitutionally done against He told what can be constitutionally done against slavery by the war power of the Government, and expressed his belief that "to carry Africa into the war" would make it more effective. He does not demand this policy for the Government, nor make any controversy in regard to it, but merely expressed his views with his usual eloquence and courtesy. Gen. Butler has spoken substantially in the same way, but without being attacked in the same fashion. We presume there are not many loyal men who would not actually decide fashions.

free. He has not said that the slaves of the men loy-al to the Constitution and the Government should go free, but only of those who are traitors and at war with the Government. Is not this right? Is it not in accordance with the conscientious convic-tions of every honest man, who is a well-wisher to his country and her glorious institutions? What are they endeavoring to do but to overthrow our Government, which they have sworn to uphold and protect, and thus not only making themselves traitors and rebels, but adding perjury of the vilest kind to their already accumulated crimes? Are not they to their already accumulated crimes? Are not they approaching us with drawn swords ready to cut our throats? And for what? For supporting the Government and upholding the Constitution and the laws. Are not these rebels laying waste the country, destroying the property and taking the lives of innocent persons, for no cause but for the love and affection they have for the Constitution and the laws of the United States? Are they not forcing men of their own States, at the point of the bayonet, to embrace their cause contrary to their own convictions of right and duty? What deed in the black catalogue of crime have they not been guilty of in

tions of right and duty? What deed in the black catalogue of crime have they not been guilty of in their madness and rage against Union men, and that of their own neighbors and States?

Then, we ask, in view of all these facts, what right has a rebel and a traitor to come and ask protection for his property, his slaves or his neck, of the Constitution and the laws he has set at defiance, and claims have no hinding authority over him? Strange claims have no binding authority over him? Strange

claims have no binding authority over him? Strange anomaly is this!

He has no right to make any such claim. He has forfeited all right to such protection, and the law holds only a rod over his head until he return to obedience. What, then, has Fremont said or done that should cause a censure, or disturb the sensitive nerves of those, who, by being long surrounded by the influences of the "peculiar institution," have become tainted by it, and are fearful that something should be said or done to weaken its power? Whatever may be said or done by men high in authority ever may be said or done by men high in authority in this Government against the proclamation of Gen. Fremont in Missouri, the people of the United States will sanction it, in spite of all the influences that may be brought against it, and the Government will, in the end, have to adopt it. The entire civil ized world will approve of it, and the intelligent slaveholders in Kentucky will approve of it, and say it is right, and just, and what ought to be proclaim-

ed everywhere.

When the proclamation was first issued, there was but one grand acclamation of applause and approval from one end of the country to the other. The press almost universally, of all politics, were loud nd earnest in their approval. Our literary journals, our divines and statesmen, nearly all claimed that our divines and statesmen, nearly all clai it was right—that it was just the thing—that it su-perseded the "contraband doctrine," and solved the mystery of the negro question, as pertaining to our military affairs. If it was right then, is it not right military affairs. If it was right then, is it not right now? Has the rebel changed his position and become loyal? What, then, has produced such a change as we see in the tone of many of the press at this time? Is it not strange that a brush from the pen of those standing in high places should produce such a trembling and weakness as is manifested in certain quarters?—Sturgis (Michigan) Journal.

On Sept. 14, it said :-

"The way in which Fremont and his associates are orking up the rebels in Missouri is altogether encouraging.

And so on, brightly and cheerily, until Sept. 18,

"President Lincoln has officially promulgated the important fact that he does not approve the late eman-cipation proclamation of Gen. Fremont. In this, the President has acted very properly. The General acted without authority, and without discretion in the

On Sept. 20, fast and furious in its pursuit of the

"The proclamation of Mr. Fremont was a piece of dictatorship akin to the mutiny and insubordination in California, for which he was tried by court-martial and found guilty, in the Mexican war. He was sentenced to death, but saved by the influence of his father-in-law. His recent act is far more reprehensible, use involving more serious consequences.

As a general specimen of blowing hot and cold from the same mouth, the foregoing is tolerably successful; but in the way of more particular and direct examples, we submit the following.

On the 6th of September it blue hot, thus:—

The true path to victory and a speedy termination of the war is down the Mississippi; and in order to a successful expedition in that direction, Fremont ought to be vigorously supported."

On the 24th it blew cold, thus:-

He planned wild expeditions prematurely, s down the Mississippi," &c. . . . "It is contrary alike to the dictates of common sense and military science, to proceed with an expedition down the Mississippi." Here is a recent cold blow, dated Sept. 21 :-

"Lyon was sacrificed for want of a reënforcement of 5,000 men. Owing to the failure of Gen. Fremont to send him reënforcements, the grand object of his expedition was lost."

Here is the hot blow to match, dated Sept. 9:-"He (Lyon) died of red tape. He would have been enforced, as it was, by Gen. Fremont, but for lack

"An ill-advised proclamation, which carried out the ideas of the Abolitionists. A high-handed piece of

Hot. Sept. 6:-"The result of careful deliberation, and will operate

ke practical men of many Missouri slaveholders. And, once more, cold, Sept. 24:-

But for the President's letter, Kentucky would have been by this time precipitated out of the Union by the conspirators, who seized upon Fremont's proc-lamation as the instrument by which to accomplish

Answered, in advance, by hot, Sept. 3:-

"We presume that the insidious conspirators in loyal Kentucky will at once seize upon this edict of Fremont to drag their State into the morass of this rebellion. But we have no fear of the result.

This will suffice to show up the Herald's twistings and turnings upon this single topic. The value against Gen. Fremont can now be better estimated. It says, of late, that it has "convictions" in the matter. The Herald never had a conviction, (except in certain libel cases,) but it has plenty of unprincipled caprices, and to one of the must attribute its vicious attacks upon General Fremont.-New York Tribune.

#### FREMONT.

The Daily Advertiser of this morning publishes a letter from St. Louis, written with great ability, candor and command of information, defending Fremont from the charges made against him, and placing his conduct in a new light. Far from being deficient in comprehensiveness and power of combination, in vig-or and vigilance, it is shown that he has from the first understood his position, appreciated the mag-nitude of the work he had before him, and done all

that intelligent energy, working with insufficient means, could possibly perform.

This position is sustained by an elaborate review of the facts of the case—facts which have been so distorted by Fremont's enemies and misapprehended by the public, that they have passed from facts into falsehoods, and need to be stated in their real nature and true relations in order to be properly appreciated. Among his bitterest assailants are men who are responsible for the confusion of his department, the command. The writer says—"He has not had the opportunity of carrying his plans fully out, and the threat of removal has for a not says. its lack of arms, ammunition and men, when he took the threat of removal has for a past month been hanging over his head. But he has accomplished an immense work, and if he were superseded now, would leave things in a condition to enable his successor, if properly sustained at Washington, to finish what he has begun."

Indeed, it is plain that a reaction in favor of Frecampaign, he will be second in popularity to no man in the country. The gross in the country. The gross injustice from which he has suffered will, when an official investigation of capacity, make the people more than ever desirous of doing him honor. The only hope of his enemies was to create a furious prejudice against him by making him responsible for disasters he did his utmost to guard against, and then to get him dismissed from his post.—Boston Transcript.

## OUR GUILT AND OUR DUTY.

Extract from the Fast-Day Sermon of Rev. Dr. STEBBINS, of Woburn, (formerly President of the Meadville Theological School,) a very able and elo-

We had laid the flattering unction to our souls that by putting our hands over our eyes and our fingers in our ears, we should not see oppression or hear the cry of the oppressed; but the roar of the traitor's cannon startled us, and, lo! we see four millions of men, women and children whose future condition is to be determined by us. We cannot avoid the responsibility. We cannot say the South must take care of its own institutions. All that has passed by forever. When we were at peace, it might be so. But old things are done away. The Constitution is trodden under foot by the traitors. War has silenced laws. They ask, they will receive, no favors. What is bestowed when the rebellion is put down will be a grant from the victor, not a claim of right by the vanquished. The state before the treason cannot be regained. What is to be done with these enslaved millions now that their destiny is put into our hands? This is the question, and we must answer it. There is no such thing as throwing off the responsibility. We cannot escape South have chosen to rebel, to plunge the country into civil war; they have voluntarily put their destiny into our hands. They say to us, "If you conquer us, do what you will with us; for if we conquer, we shall do what we will with you." What shall we do with them? . "Conquer them first, and then determine," does one say? That cannot be done. It is impossible. The moment our armies invade slave territory, the inevitable questio comes up, "What is to be done with these slaves? comes up, "What is to be done with these slaves?" They rush into our camps; they offer service; they can be efficient soldiers, able and most devoted laorers on fortifications; they can work our heavy cannon; pass cartridges; heat balls; carry shells; drive our wagons. "What is to be done about it?" We cannot march a mile into slave territory without being compelled to act on this subject, to answer this question. It is simply impossible to delay this answer to the end of the war. What then shall be done? What shall be the policy of the nation? Though no settled policy has been developed, I cannot doubt that the Government has one which time will unfold, for it would be the sheerest folly as well as the cool, and the sheerest folly as well as the completest impossibility to prosecute this war without one. But we, the people, ought to have clear and decisive views on this subject. It is the most momentous question of the war. There is far less danger that we shall fail of victory, than that we shall fail of wisdom how to use it. There is vastly more danger that, having put down the rebellion, we shall leave all the elements of future strife and of this strife ready to break forth into treason again, than that our arms will be victorious. Indeed, this question of "What is to be done with the slaves?" hangs like an incubus on the army itself; and were it not for the treasonable neutrality of Kentucky, which is now changed to loyalty, thank Heaven, long ago the question would have been answered Now it must be. The moment the army marche South, the sphinx must speak, those granite lips must open, the silence of that tongue of stone must

Revolutions make their own laws; and as fast as our army advances the slaves, should be freed; all slaves should be freed. Rather it should be presumed that every person is free, and should be treated as such. The so-called property of the citizens which ed that every person is free, and should be treated as such. The so-called property of the citizens which is destroyed by the United States for the purposes of the war should be paid for, if it belongs to loyal citizens, but they must prove their loyalty. If the United States has freed from his indenture a person, white or colored, owing labor or service to a loyal citizen, let the damage be paid; if to a rebel, he must suffer the loss he has invited or risked.

gence, to the great annoyance and loss of Northern loyal part owners, why not seize Southern slaves, which is no annoyance but a blessing to heart and

pocket of the supporters of the government? Why should the goods of rebels from Maryland be confis

to put down the rebellion. Why not accept regi-ments of our colored citizens in the free States, and form regiments of the freed slaves in the slave States?

No men fought better than the "contrabands" on board the Minnesota off Hatteras. They worked

the great guns which they manned, with a relish.

With flashing eyes and open line, they watched the

With flashing eyes and open lips, they watched the parabolic track of the shell which bore their compli-

ments as well as confusion and dismay into the midst of their late masters. One thing at least is

should be given this hour along our lines from Washington to Kansas, and round the ocean and gulf

shore, that no soldier,—officer or private,—shall aid in returning a fugitive, or permit the camp to be enter-

ed in search of one. It is due to law as well as to pa-

triotism, that the army shall be neither made nor permitted to be slave-catchers. If we are to spend

thousand million of dollars, and pour out rivers of

blood merely to drive these traitors to their de

children, better pause where we are, infinitely

and leave the real cause of this war untouched, and

blot out the hope of freedom of four millions of God's

ter. I would not march a rod or pay a cent-I hope

now their masters will keep the peace.

I know that some persons are fearful that great

ciety would be adjusted to the new state of thin

peace would pervade the land. It is said, I know,

hat white men cannot work in the Southern States

dom which God gives to every one of his children?

but freemen. By the madness of the masters, the

rebels driven out of the country or punished, all loyal citizens who suffered loss must, as far as possi-ble, be compensated. "As far as possible," I say,

for it is to be borne in mind that no compensation can be made for some losses. Is the loyal Northern

merchant, whose debts have been repudiated, whose ships have rotted at the wharf, to go uncompensated

ships have rotted at the wharf, to go uncompensated while we are making Southern men, who have lost their slaves, as comfortable as possible? Are North-ern mechanics, whose bread has been taken from

their mouths by this barbarous treason, to be passed by, while we are freely distributing gold among those who have lost their so-called property in men and women? We sometimes hear statements made implying that no persons will be sufferers by this

and when you hear a recreant son of one who fought

at Lexington or Bunker Hill, asserting that proper-ty is sacred and that the slaves must not be freed,

sk him if property is not as sacred in Woburn and Soston as in Norfolk and New Orleans? If slaves

are taken from their masters by force to work for the

The number of colored persons in the New agland States was as follows, at the periods named:

1860.

1.195

24,141

1850.

23,021

Maine, 1,356 New Hampshire, 520 Vermont, 718 Massachusetts, 9,064 Rhode Island, 3,670 Connecticut, 7,693

thing at least will be settled.

due to the North. It is due to-day.

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that the there slavery exists have the exclusive management of the bject, not only the President of the United States, but the mmander of the army, has power to order the universal vancipation of the slaves." But we must not be impatient with those in power. There will be mistakes made, there will be difference There will be mistakes made, there will be difference of opinion about methods of action, but all will

Why

Comman

manier pation of the slaves.

"From the instant that your slaveholding States become the whole of the slaves."

"From the instant that your slaveholding States become the whole of the slaves."

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"It will not answer to stop for personal criticism in the great contest. As the General did declare martial law, and by that declaration all the slaves of the instant that your slaveholding States become the whole of the slaves."

"From the instant that your slaveholding States become the whole of the slaves."

"It will not answer to stop for personal criticism in the great contest. As the General did declare martial law, and by that declaration all the slaves of the interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for a foreign power."

"It will not answer to stop for personal criticism in the great contest."

"It will not answer to stop for personal criticism in the great contest."

"It will not answer to stop for personal criticism in the great contest."

"It will not answer to stop for personal criticism in the theotre of wor, civil, servile or foreign, from that is attached to the theotre of wor, civil, servile or foreign, from that is attached to the slaves."

"It will not answer to stop for personal criticism in the theotre of wor, civil, servile or foreign, from that is attached to the theotre of wor, civil, servile or foreign, from that is attached to the theotre of wor, civil, servile or foreign, from that is attached to the theotre of wor, civil, servil

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1861.

rebels after the date of his modification of the General's proclamation; and nothing hinders another proclamation of martial law over still another territory, before which the feeble and impotent act of Congress will go down as a reed before a tempest. And this will be done. The so-called property in men and women and children will certainly be held carted. It is real and not the solution of the solution and not the solution and not the solution into the Gulf."

The car power of the Government can sweep this institution into the Gulf."

The car power of the solution into the Gulf."

The car power of the solution into the Gulf."

The car power of the solution into the Gulf."

The car power of the solution into the Gulf."

The car power of the solution into the Gulf."

The car power of the solution into the Gulf."

The car power of the solution into the Gulf."

The car power of the solution into the Gulf."

The car power of the solution into the Gulf."

The car power of the solution into the Gulf."

The car was a read before a tempest. And this will be done. The so-called property in men and women and children will certainly be held cartely the solution into the Gulf."

will go down as a reed before a tempest. And this will be done. The so-called property in men and women and children will certainly be held no more sacred than that in land and ships and goods and cattle. It is painful to witness the tenderness, the chariness, which the government manifests toward slave property, while all other property is seized without stint, without caution even. If Southern property in Northern ships is seized with due dilimeter to be under the regard annoyance and loss of Northern regard annoyance and loss of Northern traitors—and who would prefer to see the Federal forces every where defeated, the blood and the regard annoyance and loss of Northern traitors—and who would prefer to see the Federal forces every where defeated, the blood and the regard annoyance and loss of Northern traitors—and who would prefer to see the Federal forces every where defeated, the blood and the regard to the next Congress has been prepared for universal circulation, with the belief that it will readily be adopted by all but these who are in favor of eternizing the accursed system of the Government, are secretly in hearty sympathy with the Southern traitors—and who would prefer to see the Federal forces every where defeated, the blood and the second traits are the regard to the next Congress has been prepared for universal circulation, with the belief that it will readily be adopted by all but these who are in favor of eternizing the accursed system of the Government, are secretly in hearty sympathy with the Southern traitors—and who would prefer to see the Federal forces every where defeated, the blood and the force of the regard to the next Congress. substance of the people expended to no purpose, aid the rule of the Southern Confederacy victorious over the whole country, rather than have the oppressed set free under law, even though a satisfactory

should the goods or rebets from Maryland be comis-cated, and not their slaves? These questions will be asked in louder and louder tones by men who are pouring out their blood and treasure like water to procure the signatures of men and women, veters and non-voters, to this Memorial, in every city, town and village. A MILLION such can be easily obmined by energetic and concerted action-but no time is to he lost. In a note just received from Gerrit Smith he says-" I am glad to receive this morning from Boston, three copies of a Petition of excellent form. I immediately put my name to one, and will, without delay, have them all in circulation. Let the enclosed draft be accepted as my share of the expense in scattering copies of the Petition over the country." Printed copies of the Petition, for gratuiton

irculation, may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

### MEMORIAL OF THE PEOPLE TO CONGRESS.

PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND. TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF

To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of , respectfully submit-

I should have both principle and nerve enough to suffer any penalty first, either of bullet or brand— That as the present formidable rebellion against the to support the government. This great question of slavery must be settled forever, by blotting out the word from our vocabulary. And it will be done, un-General Government manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the South; as the leading conspirators are slaveholders, less we show that we are unworthy of our freedom by bowing our necks to tyrants. And we ought to bear their yoke and be scored by their lash, and dewho constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no spised for our pusillanimity, if we come back from those bloody fields leaving a single bondman behind solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this treasonable revolt is permitted to exist; your honorable body is urgently implored to lose no time in Having freed the slaves, we shall have a police of enacting, under the war power, the total abolition of four millions to see that no harm is done to the slavery throughout the country - liberating urcond republic. Put arms in their hands, and those who tionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and while shall have no more rebellions against freedom. One not recognizing the right of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loval to the government a fair pecuniary award, in order to faevils will befall the nation, if freedom is given to the cilitate an amicable adjustment of difficulties: and I have none. Doing justice brings no judg-We all see what we have got by servitude, thus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent termination, and indissolubly to unite all sections and bloody fields and rivers. The negroes could work as owners on the soil which they now till. Let the all interests of the country upon the enduring basis plantations of the rebels, those in arms, be given in of universal freedom. part to the former slaves, and the other part sold as other public lands are to settlers. In a few years, so-

Editors of newspapers are requested to give this Memorial one or more insertions in their columns.

## THE LONDON ECONOMIST.

This is true but to a very small extent, and if it were wholly true, what would be the inference? that the white man must own, sell, beat, brutalize Among the various pro-slavery assaults made upon Gen. Fremont for his just, righteous and constitublack men and women to make them till the soil? or let those have the soil who can till it in the freetional Proclamation, emancipating the slaves belonging to all in Missouri who are treasonably at work to over throw the Government, none has been more venom-Because a white man cannot work in a rice field, is he authorized to seize a black man by the throat to ous than the one that may be found on our first page, make him work for him? Rice is not necessary for man; but righteousness is. And it seems to me that nothing can be more self-evident than that God that nothing can be more self-evident than that God.

The "Refuge of Oppression," from the London is to preserve slavery in the Union. If this is not so, will the Liberator say what it is for as respects slavery that the thing can be more self-evident than that God spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, that it seems as if none but a spirit and expression, and the seems as if none but a spirit and expression, and the seems as if none but a spirit and expression, and the seems as if none but a spirit and expression, and the seems as if none but a spirit and expression, and the seems as if none but a spirit and expression, and the seems as if none but a spirit and expression, and the seems as if none but a spirit and expression, and the seems as if none but a spirit and expression, and the seems as if none but a spirit and expression are spirit and expression. live a freeman, it is evident enough that the Creator made it for reptiles and reeds. Let His will be done.

Commenting upon another villanous article from the same subject, the London Anti-slavery, in itself considered, that the people of the free live which can be added to the same paper, on the same subject, the London Anti-slavery, in itself considered, that the people of the free live which can be added to the same paper, on the same subject, the London Anti-slavery, in itself considered, that the people of the free live which can be added to the same paper, on the same subject, the London Anti-slavery in itself considered, that the people of the free live which can be added to the same subject, the London Anti-slavery in itself considered. I am sick at heart when I hear men estimating the Slavery Advocate pointedly remarks:-

I am sick at heart when I hear men estimating the priceless boon of freedom by bales of cotton, hogsheads of sugar, and tierces of rice. My soul loathes all estimates of the value of one's liberty. A great statesman once said he "never estimated the value of the Union." It was a noble testimony from eloquent lips to its worth. I never estimated the value of freedom; but the immortal Henry of Virginia, in the fervor of his soul, exclaimed, "Give me liberty or give me death." Think of the great army of the Potomac, its officers mousing round the camp to see if a panting fugitive has not hidden in the stuff, and finding him trembling with terror, sending him back to the lash of his master! Merciful God! and finding him trembling with terror, sending him back to the lash of his master! Merciful God! back to the lash of his master! Merciful God! save my eyes from such a sight! Save my ears from hearing it! Is this what we have risen to arms to do? Never! Never! We have risen to arms as one man to put down this rebellion, and when it is done, we mean this soil shall be trodden by none one man to put down this rebellion, and when it is done, we mean this soil shall be trodden by none the slave States; that the abolition of slavery is the only remedy for the evils which afflict America; that door has been opened to free the slaves, and it will not be closed till the humblest has passed out. This, then, must be the people's policy. As the army of liberty advances, the oppressed must be set free, and when the rebellion is crushed, and the

only remedy for the evils which afflict America; that such a measure, besides its inherent justice, would be amply justified by its necessity; and that the real or supposed interests of 350,000 slaveholders should no longer be regarded as paramount to those of the rest of the people of the United States.

It should be remembered that all the measures of preparation, provided by the British Parliament in 1830, were baffled as far as possible by the West Indian planters; and that such indignation was called forth in England by their opposition that the local legislatures were obliged, by the apprehension of imperial interference, to abolish the apprenticeship sysperial interference, to abolish the apprenticeship sys-tem, and to proclaim complete and immediate emanci-pation—a measure which was followed by no violence, turmoil, or bloodshed whatever.

EVERETT AND SUMNER. On Wednesday evening last, Hon. Edward Everett gave the opening lecture of the Mercantile Library Association course, before a brilliant and crowded audience. It was on the Rewar but these precious slaveholders, and that all other property must stand in abeyance till their ac-counts are posted and settled. Bear this in mind, bellion, and was delivered with that grace of action and rhetorical eloquence for which he is so distinguished. It was a graphic, comprehensive and felicious sketch of the rise, progress, and disastrous results of the Great Conspiracy, characterizing it in fitting terms of indignant reprobation, and was rapturously applauded; but it left "Hamlet" out of the play, by ignoring the whole question of slavery as the produ ntry, let compensation be made as for any other or; but it slaves are declared free by the necessi-

disunion. He marked out no course of policy to be pursued by the peace of the country, there is no more reason why their masters should be compensated even though loyal, than that owners of shipping in Boston should be compensated for the loss of freight produced by a blockade of Southern ports. We have become so accustomed to go down on our knees before the demands of slavery, that even now we have become so accustomed to go down on our knees before the demands of slavery, that even now we have and what Mr. Everett (through constitutional weak-forset our own losses in wondering how we shall not even the first point of the first poi forget our own losses in wondering how we shall ness and characteristic timidity) "remembered to for-pacify and satisfy slaveholders for theirs. O, be get," we doubt not Mr. Sumner will elucidate in a pacity and satisfy staveholders for theirs. O, be get," we doubt not Mr. Sumner will elucidate in a men! Up, upon your feet. Be manly, erect men. Cringe, crouch, fawn no longer. Be just, and fear not. Do righteously, and God will bless you.

The pacity and satisfy staveholders for their forcible and telling manner,—cheered by the smiles of the friends of freedom, and unintimidated by the frowns of its enemies. Get your tickets! frowns of its enemies. Get your tickets!

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this faithful and steadfast auxiliary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at West Chester, on Thursday and Friday next. Having been urgently invited to be present, (though needing nothing of the kind as a matter of desire,) we

### STILL ANOTHER REJOINDER. As the rejoinder of the reply of the Liberator of

Sept. 27 to J. W.'s communication therein is stated as a "Final Reply," and, moreover, does not appear to answer his arguments at all, (which was J. W.'s object, so that the subject might be fully elucidated,) it would be to only repeat his sentiments and arguments to proceed any further in the general discussion The Liberator itself furnishes a witness (in the article from the Edinburgh Scotsman, copied in the same numitered utterance, we have no doubt that he and Mos ber) to J. W.'s position at first-that the war is to preserve slavery in the Union. If this is not so, will the what J. W. only intended to say, at present, was, that Slavery since the rebellion broke out, and ought to disliking slavery as much as any man, he has always secure a rapid sale. Below we give a specimen of it. deemed it wise to found the opposition to it upon the evils we see in the system, rather than upon Bible authority, which, to say the least, is contradictory; and where testimony is not clear on one side, it is never worth while to use it. For instance, the Liberator says, "If there be any thing in the 25th chapter of Leviticus contrary to the 58th of Isaiah, then it is no 'offset,' but only a cool assumption, on the part of our correspondent, that what is right in one instance is nullified by what is wrong in another." That is, God is wrong in his express commands as to perpetual slavery in the 25th chapter of Leviticus, but the prophet (His prophet or agent) is right in what he says, Isaiah 58:6-" to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and that ve break every yoke." Is one sentence of this verse more imperative than another? Why don't we "break the bands of wickedness" in our own midst? Why do we allow gambling, prostitution, intoxication, avarice, &c., to keep untouched their bands around us? Again, are there no oppressed but slaves? Are not tyrants every where? And lastly, how do we know what opecies of oppression the prophet intended, local and of that period, or of universal application through all time? Nay, the last clause, "break every yoke," might be quoted by the ("soi-disant") oppressed secessionists themselves. Not only, therefore, does the Liberator not sustain its proposition of the "cool assumption" of J. W., but it shows that it is far better to take the tenable ground of J. W., the palpable evils of the institution; and the more, because both the Hebrew and Greek words rendered "servant" in the Bible do in fact mean slave, and both Christ and his apostles recognize them as such. Of course, it must always be a question what was the kind of slavery of the whole Jewish dynasty, and of other nations, and whether worse or more lenient than ours. God permitted the Hebrews to be as much or more oppressed for four centuries, in Egypt, as he now does our slaves. In His own good time. He changed His policy, but he provided a preparation of forty years, and then only allowed freemen born in the wilderness to rule a free country; not of their own devices, but in strict laws of His own pro-

Why God has recognized slavery, both in the Old and New Testament, and why, on the other hand, he has in the latter established doctrines opposed to its cruelties, we cannot know. It may be that the unvarying command of "Love" was to have a greater scope under the slave system; that, placed by God's providence in his bands, the master was never to oppress but love his dependants as his children. Su an one is no oppressor; but his next neighbor may be the vilest of oppressors. Against the one, Isaiah's prophecy has full force; certainly not against the other, unless he can see clearly beforehand where he can place his dependants so as to have all the love and care he bestows, and freedom besides. All these considerations render a general plan of emancipation or emigration a stupendous difficulty. But in the mean time, as the institution of slavery seems recognized by the Bible, it is better for us to take our stand upon the manifest evils of the whole system, as a system; and, full of holy love and zeal, tempered with prudence and reason, calmly look out for some remedy not worse than the disease some progressive measure, so as not to destroy the body politic by one rude exit of the cancer, so long existing and so firmly rooted. It was in this view, O friend Liberator, J. W. first entered your columns, to sol, Is War that sare and efficient remedy ? and if so, how ?

points in his present rejoinder.

is to preserve slavery in the Union. If this is not so, give such information as, at Manassas, the rebels had, their sermon in each place to a statement of the im ry?" And if this is the object of the government, Why this timidity? Why this overweening tenrecognition of American independence by England. dare not break. Wherefore? their curse and condemnation. To prevent this com- sons who, in case of a direct issue between the Amer plicity being renewed in any form or to any extent, Union and Slavery, would take sides with Slavery. we are doing what in us lies; and as it must be plain to all who are not idle dreamers, that the Constitution of 1787 can no longer bind the States together, and proof that it would be the old tar-and-feather Union that either slavery must be abolished under the war a Union not fit to be saved? power, or the independence of the Southern Confede racy acknowledged, it follows that freedom is to be abolition of slavery."

rant, and he would write no more confused, quetulous heaviest on Dixie's Land, by any means. and contradictory communications for our columns! and contradictory communications for our columns!

If the rebels would give him time to be heard, howside, if they should espouse it. The hearts of freeing by it; that he had never seen nor heard of any readistrustful. sonable or safe plan for the abolition of slavery; and that he had endeavored to neutralize the "fanatical' abolitionism of the Liberator, by writing for its columns a series of semi-treasonable and essentially pro-slavery articles, every one of which had been promptly pub lished, without any recognition on his part of the co

tesy and fairness thus extended to him! We, too, believe that the Southern slave system must be tested by what it is, and what it legitimately roduces, and not by any text in the Bible; but "J. W." is himself text-ridden, and not we-for, professing to believe that the 25th chapter of Leviticus n direct antagonism with the 58th chapter of Isaish,the one in favor of slavery, the other in favor of liberty,—he attributes them both to the same divine source! As to the 58th chapter of Isaiah, we express ly said, "We refer to it because it is based upon the reason of things, upon everlasting truth, upon the nature of man and the law of the living God, so far as it relates to oppression." And we reiterate the declaration; at the same time, denying the correctness of the construction placed upon the 25th chapter of Leviticus by "J. W.," though not disposed to go again into an ex egesis of passages, which, since we commenced the Liberator, have been worn threadbare by critical ma-

g J. W." will occupy his time profitably in tracing the difference between the "recognition" and the sanction of a crime. He says that "God has recog nized slavery, both in the Old and the New Teste ment." Again he says-"The institution of slavery seems recognized by the Bible." So are adultery theft, lying, and many other iniquities; but to recoghave made our arrangements to do so, and anticipate nize is one thing, to approve quite another. Strang a great deal of pleasure in again meeting the old and that he should urge any one to "look out for a reme tried friends of the noblest of causes in that section."

dy "for that which God and the Bible "recognize"

## A PAMPHLET FOR THE TIMES.

THE REJECTED STONE: OR, INSURRECTION US. RES URRECTION IN AMERICA. By a Native of Virginia. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Washington Street. 1861.

This is a pamphlet of 182 pages, on good type, nd in a style creditable to the publishers. know, but only surmise, who the author of it is: but from its affluent style, its earnest spirit, and its unfet-CURE D. CONWAY, the brave and eloquent preacher in Cincinnati, are the same person. It is the most ator say what it is for as respects slavery? But glowing production that has appeared on the War and

When we stand true Knights of Humanity; when we have set our hearts to strike for the innocent and wronged: when we have bound ourselves in a holy compact, as a Legion of Honor, to strike down those who raise themselves upon the weak,—then the royal Soul of our race shall rise and return to lead us, and the sword that never failed shall carve the path of our victory through every "bar," and bring back the thirty-two stars as jewels in its hilt.

As yet the watchers must sit by the foaming, seething sea of events, awaiting the great hand, and the life, and the administration of our Federal and State sword which alone can win the day for America-Not yet, not yet. As yet, our leaders turn their faces from the hunted fugitive, even if forced to receive and all the great Societies formed to aid the diffusion him; as yet, the soldier's sword has not the calibre to carve the iron of the slave's manacle. When our Anglo-Saxon blood mounts to its royal height, and grasps its final, noblest weapon, four million chains will fall,-nay, six million hearts, whose drugged blood owns the same fountain with ours, will cast off the virus which has maddened them, and every State hasten as a Knight to the Table where Arthur reigns.

Why does not this nation at once draw this sword? Why does it not, owning what is whispered in every heart, that this war means freedom for all or chains for all, at once inscribe EMANCIPATION on its banner?

No one questions that Slavery is the cause of this No one questions that to recover the Union as it

was-i. e., with slavery in it-is to recover the elements that have led to this collision, and must bring it on again whenever the slave interest thinks itself strong enough for another effort. No one questions but that the only alternative of

this will be the subjugation of the North in a moral sense,-the suspension over the ballot-box of the hairstrung sword of Civil War, so that Fear, and not Conviction, shall decide every election. No one questions that Slavery is the one stain and

blot which disgraces our flag and cripples our progress, and that, but for the protection given it by the Constitution, the nation should and would have abolished it for ever.

No one questions that, by the appeal which Slavery has made to an arbitrament beside the Constitution, compelling the temporary obedience to military law and military necessity, by which the Constitution itself has provided for its own possible suspension, our Both these classes probably exist in larger proportion nation has a right to strike at the very root of the evil, which, so long as it remained subject to the Constitution, it must protect.

No one questions the position of John Quincy Adams, that the power to abolish Slavery is contained in the War power.

Yet in this War, law has been as often suspended in favor of Slavery as against it; for it is a direct violation of law for one of our soldiers or military officers to return a fugitive slave, such return being provided for in due form of law, and assigned to appointed civil officers. Where, by the growing compulsion of events, our government has been compelled to liberate slaves, it has done so with all the tenderness for the South that a mother might show for her pet babe. To-day comes the news that, by a final decision, es- ple to the pernicious character and tendency of slave caping slaves shall be retained, whether belonging to loyal or disloyal; but, as if frightened at reaching this dizzy height of resolution, the order of the Secretary circumstances of our nation to effect its abolition, of War immediately provides that any slave wishing to return to the service from which he has escaped shall have no let or hindrance! We quote this, not morals, and the diffusion of evangelical truth, but they as an instance of unfaithfulness to Freedom, but as an | would sensibly and very greatly assist the nation to example of the infatuation and terror which seem to overcome its present difficulties, and to become it REMARKS. We had supposed this discussion ter seize upon and confuse all our public men, when they fact that "free" country which it has hitherto only minated, but our correspondent is still dissatisfied. touch this question of property in man. Any one pretended to be. Nay, if the Secretaries only, of the Entirely willing that he should have the last word, if whose wits are about him can see that, by this order, State and National Home Missionary Societies, in he desires it, we deem it proper to notice one or two any treacherous negro of Gov. Letcher's household may be bribed into escaping to Fortress Monroe, and, ing to urge the claims of their cause, and collect the He says-"The war [on the part of the government] after suitable observations, "voluntarily return," to funds for its support,) would devote one quarter of

States have simultaneously taken up arms in defence of the government; but they have done so under such outlaw and a foe; but here we are, pironetting amongst aid in the permanent establishment alike of religious an inspiration of freedom as has not been felt since the its interests as daintily as Mignon among the eggs she

Their object, primarlly and essentially, is to main- Not because any member of this Administration tain free institutions, and the right of the people to loves Slavery, but because the government fears to elect their own rulers; though it is true that, if they divide its physical forces; that is, to alienate certain should succeed in restoring the old order of things, persons in the North and (supposed) in the South from they will be ensuared by constitutional complicity the cause of the Union itself, as separate from the with slavery, in certain particulars, as hitherto, to Slavery question. In fact, for the sake of certain per-

But if such men should, unwashed, put forth their hands to defend the Union, would it not be a sure

Unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united ! Indeed it is, in the eyes of every lover of univerthe gainer by the conflict, even if the latter alterna- sal Freedom, the highest mission of this conflict to tive ensues; for, in the language of Mr. Arnold of liberate this land from the influence of that vile North-Tennessee, "the dissolution of the Union will be the ern Mephistopheles, the party which has in every way fostered the arrogance of Slavery, and encour "J. W." says he "dislikes slavery as much as any aged the madness of the South, which it is now forced man." If he were to make that declaration aloud in the hearing of the traitors, it would be his death-war-

ever, he would soon satisfy them that he meant noth- men, the world over, would shrink back chilled and

"We shall march conquering,—not thro'th ir presence; Songs shall inspirit us,—not from their lyre; Deeds shall be done,—whilst they bonst their quiescence, Still bidding crouch whom the rest bade aspire."

## FREMONT.

Thy voice, FREMONY, hath broke the fatal spell ! Now all the wizards may, with busy hand Wave, to renew it, each his ancient wand, Potent crewbile to bind with influence fell The faith that in the nation's soul doth dwell,-Potent no more for ever, -we are free ! Questioned with one herole touch by thee The nation's heart rings out,—as if a bell In heaven, by some archangel smitten now. Did as a signal through the azure say, "A damning stain from Earth is washed away, And she henceforth shall wear a whiter brow, Joyous among the stars." And, Hero, thou Art as a star proluding light of day !

II. O eye, that canst discern the cloud and flame ! O eagle spirit, fit for high career ! True thou continuest to thine early fame And art, as erst, the people's Pioneer, Across the desert teaching it to steer; Mid all the terrors of the time, the same As when through mountain cloud-rack, void of fear, Thou held'st toward lands of gold high-hearted aim O'er darker desert now and craggier peak, Stormed on, alas ! with a more blinding snow And buffeted by winds more bitter-bleak, Thine eye, thy footstep must before us go To lands with joy of justice all aglow-To lands of which all hopes and prophets speak.

#### IS THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY ANTI-SLAVERY?

Having been providentially led, last Sunday most g, to the Berkeley Street Church, (of which Rev. H. M. Dexter, editor of the Congress tor,) I heard a sermon from Rev. Dr. H. B. Hool Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary S. ciety, which is auxiliary to the American Home Misonary Society.

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onary Society.

The Home Missionary Society has for several years past chosen to hold a middle ground between proslavery and anti-slavery, refusing to help the wo class of slaveholding churches, and claiming a right, when its aid is asked by a church composed a less of slaveholders, to inquire into the extent and the circumstances of that relation before granting the n quest. This course has occasioned the Society to quest. This course has been different classes of persons—some using that word as a reproach, and oth as a commendation. This position of the Society however, necessarily implies that its managers tol. slaveholding to a certain extent as right and Christia

To any impartial examiner of the state of our conn try for half a century past, it must be evident that slavery, which has so enormously corrupted our manners and morals, our politics, our literature, our social Governments, has had a like pernicious influence upon our religion. All the great religious dend of religion, (such as the Bible, Tract, Missionary and Sunday School Societies, and the Young Men's Chris tian Associations,) have shown themselves deeple tainted with this infection. The church is the mair bulwark of slavery, and all these Societies have been formed and managed by leaders in the church.

After a long continuance of this pernicious influence slavery meanwhile increasing in power, twining itself into closer and closer connection with all our concern and getting to be openly defended in the name of religion by a larger and larger number of reputable clergymen, a crisis has arisen in our national affaire which offers the opportunity of throwing off its yoke. and (according to the measure of our carnestness, zer and faithful perseverance) either expelling it altogethe from the nation, or at least thoroughly purging the North from complicity with it. Every individual worker, even towards this latter end, helps the over throw of slavery, helps the ultimate triumph of liber. ty. Every already established organization can do very much, by turning its working machinery more or less in that direction. And labors of the Home Missionary Society in that direction would be exactly and directly in the line both of its duty and inte No work could be more appropriate to such a body corrupters of our morality and our religion.

The Northern people, united in opposing the rebelon, are very much divided in their views respecting slavery. Some of them positively defend it; but a very great number determinedly resist opposition t saying that its continuance or discontinuance should be left to the decision of the States where it exists. in the church than out of it. And this propor probably yet larger among the clergy than among the laymen of the church. Nevertheless, a feeling of opposition to slavery has of late been spreading from the world" to the church, faster than ever before and the critical circumstances of our time compe church-members as well as others to consider and debate the question of the continuance or non-c ance of slavery. Never before (within our life-time) have the minds of our countrymen been so open to truth and reason on this subject as at present

If now the preachers connected with the Home Missionary Society (probably far exceeding a thou sand in number) would interweave with their profes sional labors a systematic attempt to awaken their peo ry, its malign influence on religion and morality, and the imperative necessity of using the present possilis they would not only accomplish far more than ever before towards the purification of our religion and those preaching tours which they are con mense obstacle now presented by slavery to the diffapel which would spring from the abolition of slavery they would at once greatly forward their professional bject, help their country in her hour of need, and purity and civil liberty.

These things being so, I was very glad of the oppor tunity to learn, from the Secretary of the Massacht setts branch of this great Society, whether it made any effort in this direction-whether it really cared to pppose slavery-whether it were at all distinguishable m that American church at large which is "the great bulwark of slavery," and from that Foreign Misionary Board which has so persistently sheltered slavery in its churches!

Not the slightest movement towards leading the ninds of his hearers in this direction was even a tempted. Although, both in prayer and sermon, Dr. Hooker repeatedly turned aside to make allusion to the war we are waging, and the creditable zeal of the people to defend their government, he avoided even hint at the precious opportunity now presented to remove the greatest obstacle to the success of the missionary work; and, instead of showing any right in his Society to be favorably distinguished from the openly pro-slavery Foreign Missionary Board, he imed support for it as the ally and condjutor of that body; presenting, as distinguished specimens of success in Home Missionary labor, the case of two churches which, having originally been raised from poverty and feebleness by the aid of this Society, were now among the largest contributors to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.-C. K. W.

## TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

It has been conceded by all statesmen, from the day your form of government was set up, that it was to be an experiment. To be sure, it had the wishes of all. good men that it might succeed; yet there were not wanting many ardent lovers of freedom, and many strong minds, who doubted the capacity of the people for self-government. They had not forgotten to Adam had been placed in Eden, surrounded with every thing that could satisfy the most perfect, with only one restriction, "not to eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge"; neither did they forget, farther down the descent of centuries, the experiment which was so graciously permitted at the time of the Jewish theocracy, when the Israelites had the Almighty for their President, and Moses for their Secretary of State. They could not but recollect how jealously this able statesman guarded the purity of the Jewish Commonwealth; how expressly the people were commanded not to introduce among them the worshippers of strange gods; and when, led away by avarice and the love of ease, they broke the law, how continue did ruin in the State make the wisdom of that law apparent :- or when, leaving behind them the wreck of Israel, they stepped forward a thousand years, and stood upon the threshold of ancient Rome, (a free r. public,) and were compelled also to pass that by, with its failen fanes and crumbling palaces, its people ex tinct and their language forgotten, could they fail to bring the truth home to themselves, that Adam was

yet a weakly child, and unable to go alone. How much better has your experiment success than those of former years? Wherein have you progressed to a purer form of government, that

Or. H. B. Hooker ne Missionary So erican Home Misfor several years and between proclaiming a right omposed more of the extent and the granting the re-the Society to be ent classes of per-roach, and others

of the Society, ght and Christian state of our counbe evident the orrupted our man erature, our social ederal and State us influence upon aid the diffusion to Missionary and ung Men's Chrishemselves deeply arch is the m cieties have been e church. nicious influence

er, twining itself all our concerns, n the name of re-ber of reputable ir national affairs ving off its yoke earnestness, zeal thly purging the Every individual helps the overtriumph of liber anization can do machinery more ors of the Home would be exactly nty and interest to such a body ne of the greatest posing the rebel-

views respecting defend it; but a sist opposition to where it exists. arger proportion ris proportion is than among the , a feeling of op spreading from han ever before ur time compel consider and de or non-continu-in our life-time) een so open to with the Home cceeding a thou ith their profes waken their pec ndency of slave

d morality, and present peculiar more than ever I truth, but they ist the nation to as hitherto only ries only, of the y Societies, (in constantly makand collect the one quarter of ery to the diffuof the immense hers of that Go tion of slavery, eir professional ir of need, and

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, from the day at it was to be e wishes of all here were not of the people forgotten that rounded with perfect, with orget, farther riment which of the Jewish Almighty for Secretary of how jealously of the Jewish ple were com-e worshippers y avarice and w continually f that law ap the wreck of nd years, and ne, (a free rethat by, with its people exat Adam was

nt succeeded n have you nment, than

free, and at the same time made provision to enslave every seventh man, woman and child under the Con-

Is it a matter plain to the common sense of freemen. that it is a free government you seek to establish, (if necessary, by the sword,) when you peril life and proerty, as you do at present, to make it a sure thing, plate, unalterable fact, that five slaves shall give to the owner the political power of three freemen? How many years have the people of the United States had cause to rejoice in the good effects produced, by giving such power into the hands of persons who do of hold themselves responsible for the observance of any agreement whatever !

Is that form of government worth contending for or the part of freemen, which will enslave any man? and if it is, how much more worthy is that which will enslave no man! It becomes freemen, who take arms to know what they fight for; and if it is to establish the fact that five slaves are worth (politically) three freemen, then it is not for a free government they

Under any circumstances, from henceforth the Constitution is dead; you can never live again united under it. Why, then, war to reëstablish it as a rule of government, which all can see is untrue and in-

Cunning men who favor your enemies, and who see the dilemma you are placed in, are strong in their expressions of respect for that tainted instrument; for, y keeping your aim fixed upon a false issue, they succeed in preserving the weakest point and most vul nerable part of your enemies untouched. As long as Democrats, or no-party men, or Republicans, (so in name,) can persuade you to war for the reëstablish ment of the three-fifths vote, so long are they quite sure that slaves, who can tell the difference between black and white, will not trouble themselves to get rid of their present tyrants by rising to help a cause which recognizes slavery as a fundamental political power in the government.

If your commander, supported by the military ne

cessity of the case, should have the wit and the grit to proclaim martial law, with freedom to all slaves, and accept military service from them, with promotion for conduct in action, a widely different aspect of flairs would be presented. There would be no want of a war material to essentially weaken your enemies He would set in motion a centrifugal force, which, true to the laws of political dynamics, must tear them asunder. How many pitched battles would your ene mies be able to fight on the sca-board, or along their left behind a servile people who had every inducement men can have to quit slavery and unpaid labor for freedom, certain pay, and military respectability and self-esteem ? It is needless to answer such questions; for every man, capable of holding a plough or a sword can answer them for himself.

What have you gained since 1776? Well, you have gained numbers, land, wealth, THREE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF SLAVES, and a civil war but you have not obtained a free government, neither can you educate the masses that have grown up around. All through the western and southern por tions of your country are multitudes who can neither read nor write, who accept from sheer ignorance that Christ's gospel is the-corner stone of slavery, and that manual labor is degrading. Where can you point to the annual report of your minister of public instruction from the Bureau at Washington, of the degree of ducation afforded to every child in the whole country What law exists, compulsory upon every parent to so educate his children as to make them perfectly acquainted with the principles which lie at the roots of free government? Without a foundation, it is madness to attempt the building of a superstructure : how mad, then, must a people be who would seek to establish a free government, without educating the whole body of their youth as freemen, and by enacting that five slaves are worth, politically, three freemen's votes, and fighting to establish such INSANITY ?

You have had eighty years' experience of the political effects of a union of two deadly opposing elements in your Constitution. Thirty years has the moral and religious aspect of the case been most faithfully preached in your ears; and now, with two hundred usand men marshalled in the field, with all nations as spectators of the fight, you are preparing to strike for the immense fact, that five slaves are as good as three freemen! If this is to be your progress,-if you are so doltish that you cannot fully see, and entirely comprehend, that it is a religious, a moral, a political, and a military necessity to proclaim all men free, in order to secure freedom to yourselves,-then are you unworthy of being freemen, and unfit for, because incapable of self-government. Prophecy is not needed

Your enemy has the advantage in seeking to establish a greater evil. If his aim cannot be met by the more powerful aim of establishing a greater good, then the victory is his, as you may be able, when it is too late, to realize, that your ruin was as necessary a consequence of your action, as that substraction increases CARBON

## A FLAX COTTON DODGE.

"The man whose genius shall perfect machinery for the manufacture of flax into cotton at a low cost, will do more for the abolition of slavery than a thou-sand Senators who confine themselves to making speeches against the institution, without offering a sinpractical idea toward the abolition of it. And that practical loca toward the abolition of R. And that achinery being once perfected, every farmer who oduces a ton of flax becomes a practical, working olitionist, (without perhaps giving a thought to the bject,) of far more influence than a distinguished mator who thinks and talks of nothing else."—Boston was a later than the property of the property

The weakness of this assault upon Senator Sumner is only equalled by its malignity. The Senator, forsooth, has not "offered a single practical idea toward the abolition of slavery," but the Journal has.

The Senator proposes the most expeditious and fea-sible plan—the most "practical" to be conceived— a proclamation of freedom to the slaves of the rebels, by virtue of the war power, conceded by the rebels n inaugurating and prosecuting the war.

The Journal proposes the transmutation of flax into octon, by some machinery to be invented. This is

belling the cat with a witness. Flax cotton has been produced by experiment, but whether it can become 'a cheap substitute" for the fibre now extensively in use, and now a king, is problematical. The experiment is worthy of the utmost effort, but, like many other plausible and seemingly hopeful inventions, it may prove a failure. It is not a "practical idea." The plan proposed by "a distinguished Senator" is. The plan proposed by "a distinguished Senator" is.

It was practical in South America, and will be practical and effectual in these United or Disunited States, if put into vigorous execution. The thing can be done in a comparatively short time, and with comparatively short time, and with comparatively little cost of blood and treasure; but if we deturn the control of the South." It is no fault of ours state and another, Nominating Conventions could not be array with the men of the North, "to put down the rebellion of the South." It is no fault of ours state and another, Nominating Conventions could not be array with the men of the North, "to put down the rebellion of the South." It is no fault of ours state and another, Nominating Conventions could not be array with the men of the North, "to put down the rebellion of the South." It is no fault of ours state and another, Nominating Conventions was possible pend upon the success of our arms and the invention of machinery for the successful transmutation of fibres, the rebel States will achieve their independence, or years of warfare, bloodshed and expense will impoverish the country, and accumulate a public debt like that of Britain, with a consequent exhausting taxation. The economical problem is worthy of the most attentive consideration—the humane is infinitely more important to the successful transmutation of fibres, the road ground of our common humanity," where our fathers stood in 1776 and 1812, and are ready and willing to follow their illustrious patriotic example. But why should government stand hatting between two opinions? Why hesitate, and stoop to pander to the sickly sentimentalities of "conscience and the Constitution"? If custom makes law, then the past history of the country's struggles are ready and willing to follow their illustrious patriotic example. But why should government stand hatting between two opinions? Why hesitate, and stoop to pander to the sickly sentimentalities of "conscience and the Constitution"? If custom makes law, then the past history of the country's struggles and are ready and willing to follow their illustrious patriotic example. But why should government stand hatting between two opinions? Why hesitate, and stoop to pander to the sickly sentimentalities of "conscience and the Constitution"? If custom makes law, then the past history of the country's struggles tive consideration-the humane is infinitely more im-

when you began by stating that all men were of right MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS IN NEW cause the nation is at war with itself, to put down high BEDFORD.

the meeting, which was adopted :-President-WILLIAM P. POWELL.

eight of his influence on the side of the government under which he lives; because, notwithstand- able applause. ing the invidious distinctions so prevalent all over the The Chairman read the following resolutions:-"If you fasten a chain on the ankle of another, a rethen it is right to enslave white as well as black men.
"What's sauce for the goose is most certainly sauce for the gander." If it is right to enslave black men in South Carolina, under the U. S. Constitution, then it right to enslave white laborers in Massachusetts, and at the next session of the Legislature, we hereby tender tion-block, and sell them to the highest bidder. The Richmond Enquirer thus speaks on this topic :-

"Until recently, the defence of slavery has labored under great difficulties, because its apologists (for they were mere apologists) took half-way ground. They confined the defence of slavery to mere negro slavery; giving up the slavery principle, and admitting other forms of slavery. Resolved, That a committee of five ladies and five gentlemen be appointed to circulate petitions, asking the next Legislature to strike the word "white" from off the statute laws of the Commonwealth.

to be WRONG.

The line of defence, however, is now changed. The South maintains that slavery is RIGHT, natural and necessary, and does not depend upon differences of complexion. The laws of the slave States SUSTAIN the holding of WHITE

Ex-Senator Downes, of Louisiana, thus speaks:-Ex-Senator Downes, of Louisiana, thus speaks:—

"I call upon the opponents of slavery to prove that the white laborers of the North are as happy, as contented, or as comfortable, as the slaves of the South. In the South, the slaves do not suffer one-tenth of the ills endured by the white laborers of the North. Poverty is unknown to Southern slaves, for as soon as the master of slaves becomes too poor to provide for them, he sells them to others who can take care of them. This, sir, is one of the exellencies of the system of slavery, and this the superior condition of the slave over the Northern white laborer."

Hon. Rodney French was the first speaker, who urged the colored people to commence drilling, for he thought that their services would very soon be required by the government.

Other speeches were made by Wm. H. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Jackson, Rev. Mr. Jones, Wm. Berry, and His Honor Mayor Taber, after which the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Such, fellow-citizens, are the declared purposes of the lords of the lash. We, as uncompromising Abolitionists, contend that chattel slavery is a violation of man's inherent, God-given right; that no system, cus- fact, that slavery draws its life from the great national tom, tradition, usage, precedent framed into law, except for crime, is a justification for the enslavement sympathetic obedience to slavery! See how this great of any of God's children. The election of Abra- national heart quivers and palpitates when slavery is ham Lincoln to the Presidency is only a pretext for se- menaced! Its life seems mysteriously bound up in cession; the great contest now going on all over the country, disguise it as we may, is between Slavery and hiss, and the sympathetic chord is touched, as seen in Freedom—"Slavery sectional, Freedom national."

Also the disintegration of this American Union, now almost divided North and South-the one by God's heart! how it lies quivering under the poisonous blessing to be forever free, and the other, slave only stings of the monster! How sensitively it anticipate for a season, till the negro Goths and Vandals, like any tightening of the coils, as though it looked for the white slaves of classic Rome, wipe out the accurs- no life beyond the slimy embrace in which it lives ! ed sin in rivers of blood. Of course, we are all deep-ly sensible of the existence of this terrible war—terry sensible of the existence of this terrible war—ter-rible in its brutality as well as destructive in its rava-ges. The Revolution of 1776 was nothing in compari-son with this of 1861. Then, it was only against a 2½d. impost duty levied on tea, and the Stamp Act, insignificant of themselves, which the colonies successfully resisted. Now, the final struggle is, that the course of the colonies successfully resisted. Now, the final struggle is, that the course of the colonies successfully resisted. Now, the final struggle is, that the course of the colonies successfully resisted. guarantees of the U. S. Constitution, which, for the assumed sanctities of the Constitution in favor of in human flesh, now demand greater security for the preservation of negro slavery, and that the re-opening rout-Herod Herod, of go beyond either the spirit

the language of the poet Campbell-

"United States, your banner wears
Two emblems—one of fame:
Alas! the other that it bears
Reminds us of your shame.
The white man's liberty in types
Stands blazoned by your stars:
But what's the meaning of your stripes?
They mean your negro's scars."

But now the Stars and Stripes, with the exception of fifteen slavery stars, which are rapidly approximating to the sun's centre of the world's political progress, and soon to be forever lost in the immensity of Freedom's space, never looked more beautiful, more hopeful. It represents, in this fearful crisis, the express will of the free States, the total annihilation of

negro slavery. Fellow-citizens, I believe that God's own time, long wished for, has now come; slavery must come to an exterminating the slave-owner, or by peaceful means, God only knows; but by whatever means, in God's name, let it come!

The great change now witnessed all over the free States is truly encouraging. Pro-slavery flunkeyites, old-line Whigs, Democrats, Political Abolitionists, Garrisonians, Republicans, disfranchised colored Americans, and non-resistants, all vie with each other in support of the government, and look up to the Stars and Stripes as the John the Baptist of the slaves' coming redeemer, and will defend it, in whatever way

ours that we are not standing shoulder to shoulder in

The lessons which were read to me by Abolitionists stand now on the same "broad ground of our common law, then the past history of the country's struggles

treason, backed up by 300,000 slave-owning rebels, A meeting of the colored citizens of New Bedford who are in favor of using their influence in behalf of the government to put down the rebellion of the South, assembled in the City Hall on the evening of the 9th inst. A very general attendance was present. assembled in the City Hail of the creating was present.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wm. Henry Johnson, who read the following list of officers for obviates the slow process of doubtful legislation. Proclaim this law, and 50,000 able-bodied men of our President—William P. Powell.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Bush, John Gowing, Wm.

race will not wait to be asked to take up arms to defend the liberties of the country. Proclaim this law Berry, Alfred Swan, Lewis Betts, Peter Nelson, Rev. of liberty, and four millions of our race will rise up Wm. Jackson, Rev. Wm. Giles, Alfred Smith, Wm. Secretaries—Wm. H. Johnson, J. C. Richmond, Wm. P. Powell, Jr., John Freedom. The President addressed the meeting as follows :- defend herself without foreign aid. Proclaim this law Fellow Citizens—It is with no small degree of pleasure we give our consent to preside over the deliberations of this patriotic assembly; because we believe that it is the duty of every citizen of whatever complexion, however humble, to throw the whole weight of his influence on the city of the

untry against our race, "for no color of crime, but Whereas, the United States government are now at war for the crime of color," we equally feel the burden to put down the Southern slave-owners' rebollion; and, of our country's trouble in common with our other heretofore highly favored fellow-countrymen; because the signs of the times clearly indicate that the feated; and, whereas, notwithstanding the existence of non-slave-owning States are now reaping the bitter fruits of their base servility to the interests of the fruits of their base servinity to the interests of the Slave Power; because, to use the language of another, if you fasten a chain on the ankle of another, a re-"If you fasten a chain on the ankle of another, a re-tributive Providence will surely fasten the other end around your own neck." If the doctrine of enforced, unrequited labor "is a holy and wholesome thought," the distributive Providence will surely fasten the other end around your own neck." If the doctrine of enforced, unrequited labor "is a holy and wholesome thought," the distributive Providence will surely fasten the other end around your own neck." If the doctrine of enforced, unrequited labor "is a holy and wholesome thought," the distributive Providence will surely fasten the other end itary defence; and, whereas, the militia laws of Massachu-setts still retain the invidious distinction which precludes free colored citizens from bearing arms in their country's

put them, their wives and their children, on the auc- our services for the second time to the Governor of this

Resolved. That a committee of five ladies and five gen

of a military company.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be pub neces-plexion lished in the Evening Standard, Mercury, Liberator, National Anti-Slavery Standard, and the American Baptist

Hon. Rodney French was the first speaker, who

### IS THERE HOPE?

Disguise the fact as we may, it is nevertheless heart. See how every pulsation of that heart beats in

South slave States, not satisfied with the pro-slavery succumb. Martial law must not be martial law, i.e., eighty-two years, has secured to them their property slavery must not be transcended, even under the most

of the African slave trade shall be legalized all over the American continent by unalterable law forever! Never in the history of our unfortunate country decreed to be contraband, &c. Let the com have the Stars and Stripes been held in greater vene- any department presume to treat them as men, by deslavement will follow, unless a principle is sought to be established more powerful than slavery.

Tation by Abolitionists, even by colored men, than now. For one, I must confess that, heretofore, I have of them as property in sacred trust, to be re-delivered held in utter contempt the United States flag, because it to rebel masters whenever those masters may affect-gave us no protection, and have often exclaimed, in with the head, at least, of the national heart fidgets till it brings forth a quietus for a decree embodying a high and holy principle.

A. HOGEBOOM.

## MIDDLESEX A. S. SOCIETY.

WINCHESTER, Oct. 18, 1861. FRIEND GARRISON-There was a meeting of the Middlesex Anti-Slavery Society at Reading, Sunday, Sept. 15, all day and evening. The meeting was the largest held in the county for a long time. The Anti-Slavery spirit seems to be reviving again in old Middlesex. The meeting was addressed by A. T. Foss and C. L. Remond. The Hutchinsons were present, and added very much to the pleasure of the meeting by singing some of their patriotic songs. In the afternoon, a business meeting was held for the choice wished for, has now come; slavery must come to an end, and that speedily. Whether by bloody massacre, of officers. Samuel Barrett was reëlected President, J. G. Dodge of West Cambridge, and Reuben Locke of Stoneham, Vice Presidents, Andrew Wellington of Winchester Secretary, T. W. Hartshorn of Reading, and Reuben Locke, Finance Committee. The sum of five dollars was collected. ANDREW WELLINGTON, Se'y.

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH.

Ретеввово', Oct. 8, 1861. Mr. W. W. CHAPMAN, Oswego Co., Chairman of State

their own convictions of duty may dictate, to the bitter end.

We regret the necessity which calls this extraordinary distinctive meeting. It should not be so. It is no fault of ours that we are not this day mixed in this imminent deadly breach." It is no fault of the Voting Abolition Party, it is certainly no longer

The writer of this article has voted for freedom more than twelve years, and belongs strictly to the Republican party. He offers his contribution to the Liberator, because he does not know of another Boston paper that would be likely to publish it.

CIVIS.

The fact is well worth recording, that nearly all the men in the last Congress who voted against the prosecution of the war—with the exception of those from the free States—have either entered the rebel army within a short time past, or are preparing to do so—John C. Breckinridge among the number.

GERRIT SMITH.

I catoling into active service every muscle, without regard to the texture of the hair which adorns the head, or the color of the country is struggles fully justifies government calling into active service every muscle, without regard to the texture of the hair which adorns the head, or the color of the cuitcle which covers the body. We are not begging this question; neither do we mean to runmage among the musty pages of history to find a precedent upon which to hang a doubt. Neither do we care for legal or illegal technicalities, or constitutional prohibitions: these all sink into insignificance as compared to the fearful exigencies into which the country is now plunged.

There is a law,—a higher law, if you please, a law as old as the Bible,—viz: Inter arma silent leges: "In time of war, there is no law." This law should more particularly be now enforced to the very letter, be-

men, whom I had enlisted and transporte. In Cleveland from the head waters of the Alleghany river,
though enlisted prior to the Governor's proclamation,
got frightened by the penalties of the Pennsylvania
law, and left my company and returned home. Yet,
Messrs. Editors, in spite of these discouraging circumstances, I have yet left from sixty to seventy men,
good and true, and the places of those who have left
are rapidly being filled.

Early in September last, I proposed to the Secretary
of War to raise a company of one hundred riflemen,
to serve as above specified. Not receiving an immediate reply, I made the same proposition to Gen.
Fremont. An acceptance of the company finally came
from Secretary Cameron, with the proviso that it
should be in readiness for marching orders Sept. 22d.
The company was also accepted by Gen. Fremont.
On the 21st September, I telegraphed Gen. Fremont
that the company had just gone into camp of temporary rendezvous at Cleveland. Since then have
arisen the above named causes for a rumor, which shall
not prevent ultimate success.

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from Secretary Cameron, with the proviso that it should be in readiness for marching orders Sept. 22d. The company was also accepted by Gen. Fremont On the 21st September, I telegraphed Gen. Fremont that the company had just gone into camp of temporary rendezvous at Cleveland. Since then have arisen the above named causes for a rumor, which shall not precent ultimate success.

The chief expense of recruiting this company has thus far come out of my very limited means. Perhaps in the end I may get it back from the Government, because it is taken, with no other limitation than its utility to the marauders. Wagon loads of the booty are daily being conveyed to Lebanon. In the Southwest, Judge Chennult's bandits are ravaging the border counties, and flendishly maltreating as well as robbing the Union citizens. Eleven of the latter had been hanged for the crime of being American and perhaps now more than I ever shall again. I am aware gentlemen are now being pecuniarily bled in support of this war. But I would say these are and must be bleeding times, if we would save anything we have that is worth preserving.

Faithfully yours,

Faithfully yours,

JOHN BROWN, JR. must be bleeding community that is worth preserving.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN BROWN, JR.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT

REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

The Massachusetts Twenty Second Regiment (Col. Wilson's) had a very flattering ovation given them at New York, last week, on their way to the seat of war. In the course of the speech-making—Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Chaplain of Col. Wilson's regiment, was next called for, and delivered one of the most stirring addresses of the day. He said he was a son of both Massachusetts and Connecticut. (Laughter.) He could not say whether he was delighted, or surprised, or overwhelmed by his reception. He did not know that he was to speak at this table. A friend had told him that he had been announced in the Herald, but, since that veracious journal had called him a saint, (laughter.) he had not relied upon the general accuracy of its information. (Applause and laughter long continued.) Ever since, he had not had what his friend Bryant called an "unshaken faith" in its statements. Therefore he did not know that he was to speak (Laughter.) What had brought them here? They wanted to put down civil war. They might perhaps differ in their opinion as to the cause of the war. Some might suppose that the war grew out of the conflict between Freedom and Slavery. Some might entertain that idea, but not all, he supposed the war grew out of the conflict between Freedom and slavery. Some might entertain that idea, but not all, he supposed the war grew out of the conflict of ideas as to the true liberty of man and abject slavery, (applause,) and that one or the other of these ideas must conquer before this war could cease. The question was whether the Government must be all slave under Jeff. Davis, or whether it should be all free. (Applause.) In his unsophisticated mind that was the issue. And they were prepared to argue that issue at the point of the sword. Some of them had been and obtained the prophet, "Art thou he that disturbs Israel?" It was too late now to preach; they must practice. (Aplause.) Some of his people in Boston would not allow him to preach; they must practice. (Aplause.) Some of his people in Boston w preach for fifteen years past, but, by the blessing of God and the charity of Gen. Wilson, (laughter,) he had now found some opportunity to practice. (Laughter.) It would be exceedingly difficult to disabuse the South of the idea that they were born to command, but, he judged by the force moving to Washington, the South would have an opportunity to stand corrected. (Applause.) For many years the noble women of Massachusetts who had had the boldness to denounce slavery had been termed Cassandras, but the people were beginning to see that they were not Cassandras but Deborahs. (Applause.) He related, with thrilling effect, the story of the officer's struggle with that deadly serpent, the cobra de capello, and startlingly compared it to the struggle between Freedom and Slavery. He said that now was the time to give slavery its death-gripe, and end the contest. His speech was received with vociferous cheering, and concluded the exercises at the breakfast—or rather dinner-table.

a list death-grape, and end the context. His speech was received with vociferous cheering, and concluded the services at the breakhast—or rather dimer-table.

A Salva wun Toccura Pun Soul. or Selva December of the Salva Pun Toccura Pun Soul. Or Selva December of Porto Rico, declares, in principle, that a slave who has touched the soil of Spain must be considered as emancipated, even without the consent of his former master. The Marshal's letter is thus worled:

"I have laid before the Queen the letter which your Excellency's predecessor addressed to the Ministry of accompanying it, by way of proof, with the documents of the examination relative to the slave Rufino, who sold himself at the Havannah after having resided for several years in the Peninsula, on which matter he soll inself at the Havannah after having resided for several years in the Peninsula, on which matter he soll in the properties of the case of the state of the state of the case of the state of the state

made, no one can tell. The jail keepers seem to know nothing about it, and to care nothing about the matter, as nearly all of them are bitterly pro-slavery."

THE SLAYES IN VIRGINIA. One of the Massachusetts volunteers,—a correspondent of the Milford (Mass.) Journal,—writing from a position near Alexandria, and referring to a Mrs. Scott, says—

"Next morning, I took occasion to visit her slaves, and gather what I could of their story. It was the same sad tale they all tell. I have learned much of slavery from these victims' own simple minds, and cannot discover any of the mitigating conditions others have. I saw in one of Mrs. Scott's cabins an old slave woman, who, through over one hundred years of bondage, had served five successive masters of the Scott family. One hundred years of slavery! think of it, you who live enjoying the blessings of freedom! Her great-great-grandchiliten were playing about her. I looked in one of their innocent faces, and thought of a hundred years of bondage. One bright-eyed boy, with bright skin, too, and welformed features, was particularly pleased with the gold in my teeth; and when I took out two false ones that I have in front, be was a maszed. I remarked that there was white blood in his veins. 'Lor' bless' late the party being in good health. Two have died—August Sontag, the astronomer of the expedition of Dr. Hayes returned to Halifax on Tuesday of last week, the party being in good health. Two have died—August Sontag, the astronomer of the expedition, and Gibson Carruthers. Dr. Hayes returned to Halifax on Tuesday of last week, the party being in good health. Two have died—August Sontag, the astronomer of the expedition, and Gibson Carruthers. Dr. Hayes returned to Halifax on Tuesday of last week, the party being in good health. Two have died—August Sontag, the astronomer of the expedition, and Gibson Carruthers. Dr. Hayes returned to Halifax on Tuesday of last week, the party being food health. Two have died—August Sontag, the astronomer of the expedition, and Gibson Carru

CARD FROM CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN, JR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12th, 1861.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12th, 1861.

Pared, and left for home."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12th, 1861.

EDITORS LEADER,—A rumor is current that my company of "Sharp shooters," in camp near Camp Wade, Cleveland, Ohio, is about to disband from lack of sufficient numbers to organize a company. This rumor I wish to contradic through the medium of your columns and the columns of all papers friendly to my success in raising this company. The above rumor has gained some credence chiefly from two causes.

First cause: It has been industriously circulated by designing men, who are at least disquised secessionists, that my company is a mere independent guerilla band, notwithstanding I have over my own name emphatically stated that the company is for United States service for three years or the wor in the Regiment of Col. Montgomery, Brigade of Gen. Lane, and Division of Major General John C. Fremont.

Second cause: In consequence of the proclamation of Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, giving effect to the Pennsylvania law of May last, which forbids the citizens of that State, some twenty of my best riflemen, whom I had enlisted and transporte: by Clevelland from the head waters of the Alleghany river, though enlisted prior to the Governor's proclamation, our frightened by the pennstless of the Pennsylvania of the remaining this company. This ware the had enlisted and transporte it to Clevelland from the head waters of the Pennsylvania in magination erecting all over our Southern patients, and every Southern man, with even a piece of

If hell does not break loose under the feet of every Federal soldier and every Federal adherent—aye, every persistent Union man—in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, it will be because there is no such place as hell, or those States are unworthy to join our glorious Confederacy.

"We know what vast pyramids of human bones they are in imagination erecting all over our Southern plains; and every Southern man, with even a piece of soul in him, should brace himself like steel for the rush of Scythian hordes that Lincoln is preparing to hurl upon us. Ho! every Southern man; ho! every man on this side of the border—ding yourself from this day forward heart and soul into the conflict, each in his appropriate sphere of action.

"Let the brutal minions of a beastly despotism come on! The slaughter pens are ready, and Yankee blood shall flow as free as festal wine."

REBEL BARBARITIES. From Linn Creek, the in-

cious system of impressing persons of nearly all ages and conditions into their ranks, fairly indicate the dia bolical spirit possessing the rebels. Unless soon and bolical spirit possessing the rebels. Unless soon and effectually checked, they will convert the lately blooming garden of Missouri into a "waste-howling wilderness."

OBITUARY.

A very old friend of the Auti-Slavery cause, (a very old friend in both senses,) Mrs. SALLY BRADFORD of Duxbury, has ceased to be mortal. On Thursday, the 10th inst, having almost completed her 90th year, she reached that stage of life which we call death. Her husband, the late Capt. Gershom Bradford, herself, and her four surviving daughters, were among the earliest to embrace, and the most steadfast to hold, and the most diligent to diffuse, the truths taught by the pioneers of abolition. In aid of such truth, they gave not only money, as others did, but self-denying and persevering labors, and the ready exer-cise of their utmost social influence. Their house has ever been a centre of reformatory action, and a chosen restingplace, not only of anti-slavery, but various other depart ments of unpopular truth. It was early given them to see the corrupt complicity held by the popular churches, Orthodox and Unitarian, with slavery; and they had the

rare courage and fidelity to testify against it.

Mrs. Bradford gave a beautiful example of cheerful, serene and happy old age. Eminently social in disposition, warm in her affections, and hospitable alike to her personal friends and the friends of truth and righteousness, her attachments and her benevolence extended also to the animal creation. Her heart and her sympathies remained always young. Favored beyond most persons of her age with bodily health, she preserved also a healthy frame of mind, looked upon the bright side, and sympathized with youth, kept up an acquaintance with modern literature, and felt an unfailing interest in human progress. A great lover of home, she was also a "keeper at home"; but she will be remembered and missed by a large circle of friends .-- C. K. W.

> FRATERNITY LECTURES. FOURTH SERIES.

The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully inmed that the Fourth Series of FRATERNITY LEC-TURES will be inaugurated at TREMONT TEMPLE, on

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1861,

HON. CHARLES SUMNER will pronounce an Address on

THE REBELLION: ITS ORIGIN AND MAIN-SPRING. To be followed on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS by

tures from the following gentlemen :-October 22-JACOB M. MANNING.

" 29—GEORGE WM. CURTIS.
November 5—T. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. 12-RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

" 19-WILLIAM R. ALGER. 26-HENRY WARD BEECHER. December 3-FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

" 10-DANIEL S. DICKINSON. 17-EDWIN H. CHAPIN. 24-WILLIAM S. STUDLEY. 31-EZRA H. HEYWOOD. January 7-WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Organist - - Howard M. Dow, Esq. Doors to be opened at 6 1-2 o'clock. Lectures to comence at 7 1-2 o'clock, precisely.

A limited number of tickots (admitting the bearer and a lady,) are offered for sale at \$2 each; to be obtained at Oliver Ditson & Co.'s, No. 277 Washington street, John C. Haves & Co.'s, 33 Court street, D. O. Goodrich's, 302 Washington street, of the several members of the Fraternity hitherto having the disposal of tickets, and at the Tremont Temple. Oct. 11

A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the American A. S. Society, will speak on "The War," at Newbury, Vt. Friday, Oct. 18. Sunday, " 20. Friday, " 25. Cornish Flat, " Friday, Croydon, E. Village, N. H. Thursday, " 24. Brattleboro', " Sunday, " 27. Springfield, " Tuesday, " 29.

AID FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES .- The fund raised to aid fugitive slaves is now, and has been for some time, exhausted. Those who are disposed to contribute to this deserving charity are respectfully invited to leave their contributions with FRANCIS JACKSON, Hollis st., or R. F. WALLCUT, at the Anti-Slavery office.

NOTICE.-Mrs. H. F. M. BROWN, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed an Agent for the Anti-Slavery Standard : and is fully authorized to receive new subscrip tions to the same, as well as payments on old accounts. Mrs. Brown's address is 288 Superior street.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifen years' experience in the Homocopathic treatm of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity. References .- David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.;

John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston, Eliphalet Clark Portland, Me. Rooms No. 20 Bulfinch street. Office hours from 2 to

#### PARKER \$40 Sewing Machines.

PRICE FORTY DOLLARS. THIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and its construction is the best combination of the various patents owned and used by these parties, and the patents of the Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded a Silver Medal at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable Association, and are the best finished and meet substantially made Family Machines now in the market.

Sales Room, 188 Washington street. GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent, Agents wanted everywhere. All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short notice.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1861. 3m. IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

"FOUR PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. This Machine is so constructed that it embraces the combinations of the various patents owned and used by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties pay tribute. These, together with Parker's improvements, make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$40 to \$120 each. They are very perfect in their mechanism, being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in such a manner that they cannot get deranged. The feed, which is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, positive and complete. The apparatus for guaging the length of stitch is very simple and effective. The tension, as well as other parts, is well arranged. There is another feature which strikes your committee favorably, viz: there is no wheel below the table between the standards, to come in contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore no danger from oil or dirt. This machine makes the double lock-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge upon the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a great measure, with the objection sometimes urged on that ac-

J. B. SWASEY, BOSTON.

LAW OFFICE, 114 STATE STREET, ROOM 11. Diseases of Women and Children.

WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., and Min. MARGARET B. BROWN, Accoucher, H AVE opened an office at 274 Washington Street,
Boston, and will devote special attention to the
treatment of the above diseases.
Office Hours, from 10, A. M., to 4, r. M.
Boston, Oct. 4, 1861.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

THE subscriber has just opened house No. 77 Myrtle st.,
for the accommodation of transient Bearders. The location is a pleasant one, within a few minutes walk of the
most central portions of the city. Every exertion will be
made for the comfort of those who may favor the house
with a call. Rooms furnished with or without board,
Terms moderate.

Boston, Jan. 7.

S. KEWELL.

## Poetry.

#### From the Boston Transcript. FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

A CHIME FOR THE HOUR.

Hearken! Borne upon the breezes blowing fro Freedom's first deep throb is struggling from the natio

Do ye hear it, oh ye people, over all the storm and strife, Over all the clash and clamor, sword to sword and knife to

Do ye hear the throb prophetie, prophesying coming life? Lo, the very heavens are brightening ! Through the rifted

Glimpses of the mighty Future, promises of what shall be. Oh, the beauty and the glory! Faint and weak I turn Dassled even unto blindness by the dim yet certain ray :

If the dawning be so glorious, who then shall endure the God be merciful! A nation groping in such dreadful night,

That the first faint flush of morning palsies all its power of sight! God be merciful! A people pledged to Liberty and Truth, Hugging still the old delusions clinging round its cast-of

Worshipping its olden Idol, grim, unholy and uncouth ! Is it true that Christ, the Master, walked the earth in

years agone, Having all the garb of Godhead like a glorious gas Have ye heard his Proclamation? "Liberty" these lips

Open every door of bondage, open, in my Father's Have ye heard, and do ye falter? Shame upon ye, Chris-

"Nay," ye say, "but this is folly, for the hour has not yet

Could ye in His presence say so? Would not your white lips grow di Neath the quick, majestic kindling of that eye wh

Clothed with more than human vision, sees the in thoughts of men ! Could ye say so in His presence—could ye? would ye falter

cred ken,

Oh, my brothers, fling your flimsy logic to the m Lay in dust your smitten foreheads, saying, "Master, we

Sepulchre your guilty weakness, yield it to the pitying sods, Then arise and front the nations, face the hour with all its

Rise and rally to the watchword, "Duty's ours, the Issue

For the truest cause is surest, and the nation or the man, Rallying at the call of Freedom, sees Jehovah in the van He it is shall lead our armies when they battle for th Marshalling his own grand legions to the brave, vict-

Do ye see the signs, ye watchmen, watching from you mountain height? Ay, the dawn begins to brighten! One great venture ha

And the deed has shook the nation like a trumpet's ing blast ! He, the Hero of the Epoch, striking Freedom's

Foremost of the generations, standing on the height sub

Sends his name adown the ages, noblest of his race and

Link your hands with his, my brothers; so shall dawn the Spoken of by all the prophets: "Lo, the Lord our God is

Alleluia, for He reigneth ! Through the earth the cho nan's yoke is broken,-praise Him, all created

Alleluia, for He reigneth, Lord of Lords, and King of

But, if still ye shrink and falter, with the black brand of Warding off His bleased purpose with your impotent "

Hear your doom, oh guilty nation; for, as God in heave

Though to His poor suffering millions Peace and Freedom shall ensue All without your help or hindrance, His dark curse shall

Fitchburg, Mass.

From the Boston Journal

### OUR COUNTRY'S GUILT. BY MARY G. HARPINE.

Before His dread and awful throne, the Right the Just, Do thou, my bleeding country, lay thy forehead in the

Pling at His feet thy starry crown, and humbly lay aside The haughty ensigns of thy power, the robes of state and Let the coarse sackcloth wrap thy proud and lofty for

Upon that day, let ashes strew thy tall and stately head. Where all the countless hosts of heaven their shining for

Columbia, low in the dust bewail thy sins that day !

A few short years ago, oppressed 'neath England's iron rod A people small and weak, we raised th' imploring hands Our cry came up before His throne, He hearkened to our

prayer ; A mighty nation have we grown beneath his fostering of Than ours, beneath th' all-seeing sun no fairer land may be: Proudly our stately cities rise, our ships ride every sea;

But, wee to all our land this day ! as strong we grew, and

We wronged the stranger, and oppressed the poor within We have heard, with smiling lip and brow, the cruel

pot's plea,
Who would spread through all the glorious West the cur-Long has God borne with us, but now has risen in his

Has come with gleaming fire and sword that fearful wro to right; ought us low, for this has hedged with th

our path ; Caused us with heavy hearts to drink "the wine-cur his wrath." And as for us, we can but lay our humbled lip in dust,

And own, in penitence and tears, our punishment is just! The sword within their hands we've placed, who've don this treacherous thing,

And the vipers warmed to life, who now our fostering be som sting! But God is merciful as just, we shall not plead in vain ; If humbly we return to Him. He will turn to us again,

He will lift our forehead from the dust, take our repros His mercy lasts through endless years, His wrath but for s

THE BATTLE OF LIFE. \* Wearied and worn one, stricken in spirit, Fret not at feeling the gall in thy lot :

All thy imaginings envy them not. Think, when the battle of life at the hottes Presseth thee downward on every hand, A truce, or a triumph, may come ere thou wottest Let hope ever gird thee, imperilled, to stand.

Faint not, nor falter, nor whine broken-hearted Thousands are fighting in common with you Thousands have fought-has the spirit depar That nerved for the conflict and carried them the

## The Diberator.

#### For the Congregationalist. DR. ANDERSON'S "MEMORIAL VOLUME"

The senior Secretary of the American Board of ssioners for Foreign Missions has just pub-Commissioners for Foreign Missions has just pub-lished an octavo volume of 462 pages, purporting to give, as fully as that space will allow, a sketch of the history and chief characteristics of the missionary enterprise conducted by that body, in its half century of labor, completed a year ago.

An editorial notice of this book in the Contionalist regrets "that the relations of the mis churches to slavery have not been stated as freely as those which they sustain to caste and polygamy.' This seems to imply that these relations have bee stated there, though too briefly. The fact, however, is, that in this octavo volume, purporting to be historical, no mention whatever is made of the Board's relation to slavery, or of the numerous and important transactions growing out of that relation, except the incidental mention-in speaking of two deputs which were sent, in 1848 and 1855, across the whole breadth of the United States to visit the Cherokee and Choctaw missions-that they were designed, th first, to show the relations of those missions, and their churches, "to the subject of slavery"; the second, to make further efforts for removing the difficulti growing out of the question of slavery." The book ontains nothing more upon this immensely important subject.

portant class of facts, most seriously affecting the character and credit of the Board, is carefully avoided and kept out of sight in this volume, but that cerms made in it in favor of the Board, in regard to their success in their missionary work, are in melancholy conflict with existing facts. Since the matters in question are suited to attract the interest of all Christians, and since those who furnish the large sums annually required by the Board are entitled to know that which relates both to the Board's the object of labor, I request permission to speak, as briefly as may be, on these two points, to the readers of the Congregationalist.

1. The facts in regard to one very important depart

ment of the action and influence of the Board have been carefully left out of this volume.

No mention is made in it of the fact that, during forty years of the Board's half-century here commemorated, the action of its missionaries in the Cherokee and Choctaw nations was such as to confirm and increase the habit of slaveholding which those tribes had already formed, and to give to that evil habit the strength and respectability naturally result-

ant fact that, in almost every year from 1837 to 1860, strong remonstrances against the continuance of the Board's complicity with slavery were made by some of its members and patrons. And it is equally silent in regard to the very significant fact, that these re- and o monstrances were never complied with by the Board, but were met, sometimes with uncourteous silend and neglect, sometimes with the mere show of consideration and action, sometimes with deceptive evasion, and sometimes with replies compounded of sophistry and fraud.

Even if shame at his own large share in the con mencement and continuance of the Board in this unchristian policy sufficed to keep the senior Secretary from a full account of it, he might at least have given one page to the bare statement of facts so important as those above mentioned. That he has altogethe omitted such facts is a serious drawback to the his torical value of the book.

2. But, bad as is the omission of one important branch of the Board's history, from a book purporting to give that history, this volume contains something worse, namely, a misrepresentation of some of the results of their missionary labor.

Nobody knew better than Dr. Anderson that the Prudential Committee's declaration (in their Annual Report for 1860) that "The Cherokees are a Christian people," was a gross misrepresentation, not only un supported by facts, but contradicted and proved false by the statement respecting the Cherokee pation in that very Annual Report which he had just prepared

The ground on which the Board declared the 21,000 Cherokees to be "a Christian people," if carefully scrutinized, is found to be this, and only this. The Board's four mission churches in that nation contained these four stations (one of them holding only a monthly meeting) had average congregations (churchmembers included) of 40, 60, 80 and 75; making in all saints and sinners, Cherokees, white people and colored people, only 255 customary hearers of the Board's preaching. Rather a small basis for the declaration that a nation of 21,000 persons is "a Chris tian people."

It is not however the smallness of these numbers merely on which I rest the assertion that the Prudential Committee's claim in regard to the Cherokees is a gross misrepresentation. A little genuine leaven leaveneth the whole lump. If the Board's 136 Cherokee church-members were thorough, zealous and ac tive Christians, no doubt they would exercise a strong influence upon their 20,800 countrymen, and do much towards giving the nation the aspect of "a Christian people." But the Prudential Committee's own statement of the character of these churches in another place, where they are urging the very small prospect of any further improvement among the Cherokees, and of any ad vantage whatever to be expected from continuing the mission, throws serious doubt upon the question whether even the 136 church-members are properly entitled Christians. Here are the admission of one of the missionaries in regard to the discouragements of his

"They are laboring under a complication of disadvan tages; at a great expense—greater, I suppose, in propor-tion to the extent of their operations, than that of any other denomination; shut out, at least for the present other denomination; shat out, at least for the present, from adding to the number of their stations, or exchanging them for more promising localities; regarded with jeal-ousy by a very influential portion of the community; with so active native preachers; with small congregations; with every few young persons connected with their churches; with a membership that has not materially increased for many years, and with scarcely any promise of future Ann. Rep. of 1860, p. 140.

To these admissions of the missionary, the Prudential Committee add the following on their own account, under the same head, namely-" Difficulties in the way of further operations by the Board":-

"The proportion of the people now reached by our ministrations is comparatively small. The audience at Park Hill is not far from forty; that at Fairfield (a monthly meeting) is sixty; at Dwight, it is from sixty to one hundred; and at Lee's Creek, seventy-five. Moreover, all the missionaries preach through interpreters. If it were possible, as it is not, to procure native pastors for the small churches at each of these places, the people could not be induced to support them."—bid.

How deep is the significance of these admissions When we consider that the missionaries and the Prudential Committee join in confessing that of their 136 Cherokee church-members (the last result of a forty years' mission, conducted at an expense of three hun dred and fifty-six thousand dollars-\$356,421) not one is active and zealous enough to preach to his own people, in his own language, the religion he is assumed to have learned, and that, if such could be found, his (assumed) fellow-Christians could not be induced to support him, how monstrous seems the claim made by the Prudential Committee, and repeated by Dr. Anderson in the volume before us, that "the Cherokee people have been Christianized "!

These admissions of the Board respecting the spir itual destitution of the Cherokees are well suited to remind us of the description of the Laodicean church, wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." But the Cherokees are not merely "luke-

Not only are they determined slaveholders, not only has their slaveholding steadily increased during the forty years of the Board's labors among them, not only did this slaveholding include (by Mr. Secretary Treat's admission in 1848) "cases of gross cruelty and oppression," and laws forbidding the teaching of slaves and free negroes to read the Bible, but the habits thus cherished by the nation out of the church, and by the Board's missionaries in the church, have now brought forth their natural fruit, in the decision

of the Cherokee nation to join the rebels in their war

upon the United States for the extension and suprem-

acy of slavery. Here is the evidence, which I find

"THE CHEROKEE NATION JOINS THE CONFEDERATES.—
Rev. Mr. Robinson, a missionary teacher in the Cherokee Nation, has arrived at St. Louis, and reports that the Chief of that Nation finally succumbed to the secession pressure, and on August 20 called the Council together at Telequab, and sent in a message recommending the severance of their connection with the United States and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The Council approved of the recommendation, and appointed Commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Southern Government. The Confederate Commissioner had assumed the payment of the annuities hitherto received by the Cherokees from our Government."

This action, be it observed, is not forced up nation by their Chief, but forced upon the Chief by the nation. And this is the nation which, only one year ago, the American Board declared to be

Christian people"!
This last shameful conduct of the Cherokees—mak ing war upon our nation without the pretence of any present ill treatment on our part, or ground of con plaint against us-has occurred since the publication taw nation with the rebels in the prosecution of this atrocious war took place earlier, and before the publication of the book; yet Dr. Anderson has the hardi hood to represent th em also as "a Christian people" exceeding, in so doing, even the misreprepreviously published by the Board.

Not only did the Prudential Committee (in disco tinuing the Choctaw mission in 1859) make no claim of Christian character for the Choctaw nation, but their language in proposing the discontinuance, and faithfulness in labor, and its success in accomplishing their voted resolution accomplishing it, and their comments in the Annual Report for 1859 respecting it, show the reason to have been something altogether different. Here is the evidence.

The letter of the Prudential Committee, propos this discontinuance to the Choctaw mission, m as its cause "the unceasing embarrassments and per

for 1859, p. 140. The subsequent letter, accomplishing the disconti uance, gives the formal vote in regard to it as fol

"Resolved, 1. That in view of the embarra habit the strength and respectability naturally resulting from the free admission of slaveholders to the mission-churches as Christians.

Again, no mention is made in it of the very important fact that, in almost every year from 1837 to 1860,

In commenting upon this correspondence, the Pru dential Committee admit that-

"They have felt themselves greatly embarrassed by facts and considerations which they cannot properly submit to the public eye."

And they add, immediately after-

"In presenting to the Board, therefore, a letter which as closed its responsibilities in a part of the great mission ary field, the Prudential Committee wish it to be under stood that the whole case is not here."—Be, p. 143.

This is mysterious and suggestive. In the two years that have passed since the Prudential Committee's use of this very peculiar language, they have given no solution of the mystery. But at least they have the negative merit of having refrained from claiming a Christian character for the Choctaw n tion. They were then ignorant (so, at least, their Secretary, Mr. Treat, declares) of the burning alive of one of their Choctaw church-members by another without prejudice to the good standing of the latter in the Stockbridge church. Moreover, the Choctawa had not then joined the South to fight against the United States in aid of the extension and perpetuity of slavery. Still, the Prudential Committee did not ven ture to say that the Choctaw nation had been Chris tianized by their labors. This amount of hardihood was left for the senior Secretary; and he is not de terred from it even by the knowledge of the shameful

facts above mentioned. The slaveholding of the Choctaw nation ned with the Board's consent, during the forty years of their mission-is already extensively known, however little regarded by the corrupt churches of this pro-slavery American people. The alliance of the Choctaws with the Southern rebels will soon publish itself, in the tomahawking and scalping of our citizer soldiers. But the claim of Dr. Anderson that such a nation is "a Christian people" renders it indispensa ble that a wider publication be made of some portions of their church history-of the demeanor to each other of the Board's "converts" in the Choctaw nation Here are five facts in regard to the Choctaw churches which need to be read, marked, learned and inwardly digested by all Christians-especially by all who are asked to give money to the "American Board."

A female slave, a member of the Stockbridge mis sion church, (under the pastoral care of Rev. Cyrus Byington,) was burned alive on Sunday, Jan. 2d, 1859, by the instigation of her mistress, a sister in the same church, who was present, with others of the church-members, while this murder was perpetrated. The victim had previously been tortured, to extort from her a confession of guilt; but she continued both then and with her dying breath, to declare her innocence of the erime imputed to her. Another slave, who had also been tortured for the same pur pose, but who also persisted in declaring his innocence committed suicide to avoid being burned alive; and his dead body was burned on the same pile with the living woman

The Stockbridge church soon after held "a big meeting" for the celebration of the Lord's Supper. No mention was made in it of the recent murder of one of its members by another! No objection was made to the recognition of the murderers as Christians! No charge was brought, either then or afterward (as far as diligent inquiry has revealed,) by the church, or by any member of it, or by the pastor, against the instigator of this horrible deed, as having violated their standard of Christian character!

III. As far as diligent inquiry has succeeded in reveal ing, none of the Board's other churches in the Choctaw nation took the least notice of this transaction, or seemed to consider the mere burning alive of a slave (though a "sister in Christ") as imposing upon them any duty of interference, discipline, or even inquiry IV.

The missionary-pastor of the Stockbridge church (if Mr. Secretary Treat's testimony is true) gave no report to the Prudential Committee, or to the Board, respecting the perpetration of this crime, or the neglect of the church to institute discipline for it, or the neglect of the other mission-churches to make protest against the allowance of such conduct by the Stock bridge church. He concealed the whole transaction from his employers, the Prudential Committee, and from the Christian public, who, having furnished the large sums annually consumed by the Choctaw mis sion, had a right to be informed of its "walk and conversation." respectful letter of inquiry from Prof. S. C. Bartlett, of Chicago, he first left it for three months una swered, and then wrote, "refusing to give any inforation or explanation.

After some months of further delay, an anonyr letter appears in the Congregationalist, (May 3d, 1861,) wondering that so much stir should be made about "a dead negro," and alleging, in extenuation of the quiescence of the Stockbridge church, and of the

other Choctaw churches-1, that there is no more freedom of opinion in the Choctaw nati Spain, and that, on matters pertaining to slavery, its citizens and its missionary teachers have to cond themselves just as they would under the most des nent in the world !- and, 2. that Mrs. Harkins, the murderess, belonged to the Pitchlyn family, a family of such power and influence in the nation, that an attempt to take even legal measures against one of them, even on his commission of murder, "would be simply ridiculous." (This anonymous letter, with the comments of Prof. Bartlett, may be seen in full in the appendix to a recently published book, entitled Relation of the American Board of Commissi

for Foreign Missions to Slavery.") The state of things among the Choctaws thus re-vealed is well suited to bring to our minds, by contrast, the declaration of the Prudential Committee, trast, the declaration of the Prudential Committee, (p. 29 of their Annual Report for 1852,) that "the Law. I will not pause here to praise the valor and Choctaws have a good government

Has that nation a good government in which the burning alive of a human being by mob violence passed unnoticed by the civil authority, and cannot be ade to claim its attention as an offence? Is that nation "a Christian people" whose churche

by one church-member upon another? Dr. Anderson represents the nation whose past reent position is that of unprovoked war against the United States for the very worst of purposes—as "a Christian people"! Whether this representation is true, whether it is honest, whether it is just, whether it is pure-whether the "Memorial Volume" which omits so much, and which perverts so much, of the

public judge. October 7th, 1861.

The foregoing communication was written for the dist, but the editor of that paper refused to insert it. In a note explaining his refusal, he says that he censures the silence of Dr. Anderson in regard to slavery as heartily as I do; but that, "having condemned that silence," he does not feel called upon to say more about it at present; moreover, he sees no good purpose to be answered by further comment

C. K. W.

In reply to this it may be said, that the proportion of this editor's condemnation to his approval-both of the book in question and the course of the Board during the years of its worst complicity with slavery-has been but as one grain to a hundred pounds; and that even his disapproval has uniformly been expressed i such terms as to conceal both the extent and the true character of the offences committed. For example, his comments on that feature of Dr. Anderson's Memorial Volume to which he objects are such as to utterly mislead the confiding reader who has not seen the book in question. When he faintly regrets that "the relations of the missionary churches they sustain to caste and polygamy"—who would imspeech "-who would imagine that these gentle terms pression of a course of action covering forty of the Board's fifty years: producing many hours of exfor fifteen or twenty years, earnest rem against the policy of the Prudential Committee from members and friends of the Board all over the Northern States; and requiring elaborate renorts from a dozen or more Committees, at as many Annual Meetings, to explain away the vicious course of the pro-slavery missionaries, and to show that measures of active reform should not be even attempted; what reader of the Congregationalist, I say, would imagine that the mild terms of criticism above quoted referred to the fraudulent suppression, from a book purporting to be historical, of so large and so weighty portion of the genuine history in question?

When Mr. Dexter further says that he sees no good the Christian public-that church had voted to disregard the Sabbath, or to strike out the recognition of eternal punishment from their creed, and their missionary pastor had tried to keep this action concealed-Mr. Dexter would never cease from protestation, warning, admonition, rebuke, until the offending church had returned to its faith, until the leaders in the offence had undergone discipline, until the offending pastor had made confession, and until the Pruden tial Committee had made due provision against the repetition of such enormities .- Such is the relative estimate of different classes of offences, in the mind of a minister of that church which calls itself "evangel-

From my personal knowledge of the editor of the Congregationalist, I feel sure that he would scorn to practise, his own account, or for any considerations of personal advantage, a tithe of the disingenuousness, the persistent attempts at deceptive concealment which he has now (and often before) practised in behalf of his church and its auxiliary propagandist Societies. With him, and with many other well-meaning ministers, an impression seems to prevail that the church and its right or wrong! The ground of this impression is probably the taking-for-granted, on their part, that the reed of their church, and the credit of that creed in the public mind, are of such transcendent importance, that no other interests can bear comparison with these : and that whenever their credit can be preserved only by deceit, even deliberate and persistent deceit is less harmful than the loss of that credit.

These impressions, held and acted upon in behalf of the creed of the church, naturally tend to slide into practical use in favor also of the clergy, and of the propagandist Societies which assist the clergy. And thus it has happened that most of those "reliwhich call themselves "evangeligious newspapers' cal" have practised the same systematic dishonesty, in treating of the "American Board" and its open tions, which we have seen in the Congrega

It has been said that the rulers of the Jesuits expressly permit deception when the credit or purposes their church may be promoted by it. The Protestant ministers and editors of whom I have been speaking would shrink with real horror from the formal ac ceptance of such a rule of action; yet, when the nergency comes, when the credit of the church or of the "American Board" can be saved only by deception, they do just what the Jesuits have been af-

ception, they do just what the Jesuits have been affirmed to do.

It is worthy of serious inquiry whether the violations of truth in question—used, be it remembered, by ministers of religion, in the preparation of "religious" books and newspapers, and with the assumption that true religion may allow or require such methods of support—are not really tending to weaken the regard for truth among our American people. Must not the frequent detection, by that people, of "pious frauds" practised by their clergy, tend to make them look upon other deceits as venial? And must it not tend to fix a gross and distorted idea of God in the popular mind, when the people see those who assume to be His when the people see those who assume to be His isters using deception in His service !-- c. k. w.

A clergyman in Worcester county, Mass., re cently preached a sermon appropriate to the times from the text Jeremiah xii. 19: "The cities of the South the text Jeremiah xii. 19: shall be shut up, and none shall open them."

#### THE ABOLITIONISTS AND SLAVERY.

Extract from a Discourse delivered on the occasion of the National Fast, September 26th, 1861, in the First Congregational Unitarian Church in Philadelphia, by W. H. Funness. Minister.

After fifty years of silence, a few humble and earnest voices were heard speaking aloud, denouncing the great violation of the Law of Right which the nation was allowing, and warning the people of the deadly peril which was growing every moment that this violation was persisted in. At the sound of those voices, publicly declaring what every man knew, and could not help knowing, in his heart to be true, the whole country was thrown into a state of the greatest consternation and rage. A price was instantly put nnon the head of the man who first had the courage the faith of those who were the first to break the awful silence of the nation I will only say that noble and heart-stirring as are the instances which we now witness of a generous love of country, there are, at this hour, no purer or more devoted patriots than Is that nation "a Christian people" whose churches utterly ignore and disregard the commission of such whom the Freedom and the Justice, which alone can save this people from the woe and ruin with which cent history includes these features, and whose presnor will I dwell upon this, because it seems to me that, if they had not spoken boldly out in condemnation of the great wrong which we were upholding and in warning of the danger which menaced us, the very stones of the streets would have cried out. In the demand which was made for an instant cessation actual history of the American Board's operations, is from the great sin of the nation, I hear not so much to be received as authentic history-let the Christian the voices of private individuals, as the mighty and irrepressible voice of Nature,—of Almighty God him-self. It could not be, it was impossible, that the hour should not come when the cry of outraged Humanity would be heard, startling the nation out of its dreadful sleep. It lay not in the will of man, but in the unchangeable nature of things, that this voice must be heard. Those through whom it spake did not choose it, it chose them. And as the word came to them, they had to give it utterance or die. A storm of violence and abuse instantly broke upon their de voted heads. They were ridiculed, reviled, mobbed, put to death; every avenue to popular favor was closed against them. All which shows most convincingly how much the nation stood in fear of the institution of Slavery; what a foreboding there was, in the secret hearts and consciences of the people, of the evil that must flow from it, and which they idly thought to postpone by never saying a loud word about it, vaguely trusting that, in some inconceivable way. Providence would some day interpose to relieve our soil of this dreaded curse.

The object of those who, at so much personal risk, sought to awaken the country to its peril, was to adjure it to return to the paths of Righteousness, which to slavery have not been stated as freely as those which few are they whom they have enlisted in their cause. alone are the paths of security and peace; and not a agine the shameful fact that they were not stated at became interested in the Anti-Slavery movement, agine the snameral fact that they see "Silence in this all? And when he further says—"Silence in this who, in his day, was by far the most able and eloquent representative of liberal Christianity in this cou were a screen carefully chosen to hide the entire supillustration of the simple faith of which he was the citing debate at its Annual Meetings; calling forth, of Freedom and Humanity, terminating only with his most distinguished advocate, than his labors in behalf But the most decisive effect of the Anti-Slavery

movement has been to drive the Slave Power to show itself undisguised, to lav itself bare in all its malignity and barbarism, which it has done by a series of outrages, each more atrocious than its predecessor, and culminating at last, as it has done, in this wicked and say age rebellion. The advocates of Freedom, in their denunciations of slave institutions, have always been charged with dealing in too violent language. They have been stigmatized as abusive and slanderous And yet who that sees, and who that has eves can help seeing, what the Slave Power is doing at this moment, can find terms of reprobation strong enough purpose to be answered by additional comment on this adequately to characterize its inhuman and barbarous character; it is instructive to remember what are the character? If, at times, the language used against it faults upon which he would deem it indispensable to seemed too strong, that language was hardly uttered go on speaking, shouting, lifting up his voice like a before there came tidings of some new outrage perpe trumpet, until they were abandoned, and the offenders reformed. If—instead of the mere burning alive of a member of the Stockbridge church by the "brethren and words cold. Indeed, it has again and again seemed as sisters," without even a subsequent attempt at "discipline," and the mere persistent concealment of these to vindicate the veracity of those who have denounced facts by the missionary pastor from his employers and it, to prove by trampling in the dust, as it has done, that the worst that was said of it was true But, however this may be, whether the language in

been spoken of, has been justifiable or not, one thing is plain: for the last five-and-twenty years, the people have been learning to see more and more clearly what a foaming fountain of insecurity and alarm, of violence and crime and blood, the institution of Slavery is. What, from an early period, has been a deep but vague presentiment in their minds; what caused Jefferson to tremble for his country: what made Pinckney say, that if slavery lasted fifty years, it would extinguish the spirit, the life of liberty in the nation,-this prophetic dread of trouble to come has slowly ripened into assured knowledge. What was long ago more or less dimly foreseen is now palpable. And no man now can fail to see that Slavery bears bitter and deadly fruit. What misery and ruin it produces is no longer a matter of doubtful prophecy; it is not, as has been so often charged, the wild dream of hairbrained fanatics; it is spread out now and shown before all tomary working machinery must be supported, o'er with civil swords," in the ruthless plunder of the eyes, in the unhappy state of the country, "shining national property, in a beleaguered capital, in whole tracts of country laid waste and desolate, in women

> and driven to study the bloody arts of violence and But, although no man can fail now to perceive the elation of cause and effect, between the Slave Power and the present most painful condition of the country, still it is not yet seen as it might, and as it must be seen, how direct and intimate and necessary this relation is. We do not yet appreciate, as we might, the irrefragable logic by which it is inevitable that precisely such effects as we see had to follow from such cause. So long as Slavery is suffered to exist, no power on earth or in heaven can avert the consequences of it, such as we are now suffering

hattle, in the tears of the widow and the orphan, in

FAIR WARRIORS. In Cleveland, last Wednesday three young women were discovered in the 41st Regi-ment, attired as males, having enlisted as such.

APPEAL TO MINISTERS. We have received an appeal, signed "B. C. WARD, Pastor Congregational Church, Genesee, Illinois," for one hundred young ministers of the Gospel, to join the ranks for the war. Are they intended for service against Rev. Bishop General Polk! Mr. Ward is raising a company of laymen for service in Missouri.—New York Christian Inquirer.

### MORE ABOUT THE CONTRABANDS.

I understand that an order has been received I understand that an order has been received from Washington by Gen. Wool to send there the "contraband" negroes at this post. This is a blunder, and the result of misapprehension. The real knd is that the "contrabands," so far from entailing an in umbrance on this department, by their wit cumbrance on this department, by their withdr will embarrass its operations, and impose no expense for the hire of men in their place. Tak a whole, the negroes are paying their was bly, and instead of there being ground for a hending burdens or trouble from them, more be desired; and no place or circum lected or imagined where they will be so er so free from complications, so sure to work out the teresting problem that surrounds their condition here. They are contented, because they cared for, feel sure of protection, and are a ty of themselves. For the sake of keep free from entanglements, and of giving the solution to which it naturally and ran tates here, the "contraband" negroes should sent to Washington, or anywhere else, well enough off; their removal would impo on the Government, and complicate the que that surrounds them. They are needed her their present employment confers positive air present employment comers possure and in-rtant advantages on themselves and the Govern-ent; and the order for their removal has arisen portant ment; and the order for their removal has arisen from a total misapprehension of the case, their num-bers, their usefulness here, and of the reasons why their situation should not be disturbed. I do not look for this removal, for the present, at least,—Cu respondent of the New York Tribune.

### MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS AS SLAVE WHIPPERS.

A private letter to a Baltimore journal, from Carroll A private letter to a Baltimore journal, from Cared county, Maryland, speaking of the recent expedition to lower Maryland, says the presence of Col. Cowdin's Massachusetts Regiment has convinced the wavering that even Massachusetts men could march through our county without interfirring with the slaves. "I know of several instances," the letter continues, "when negroes seeking their camp were whipped and sent home." How does the old Bay State relish having the soldiers apprenticed to this base business?—Washington Dispatch to New York Tribuse.

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Now, we want to know, and the people of the North want to know, by whose order that slave-whip North want to know, by whose order that stave whip-ping was done. If Col. Cowdin gave the order, where did he get his instructions to that effect? Has he been appointed a Deputy Marshal, or does he hold a Marshal's commission as well as a Colone's? Has he authority to hold a civil court as well as a court-martial? If not, then we protest again and every instance of such transactions. It is fi army as to the course that is to be adopted to fugitive slaves. It has been altogether too heretofore, and it is full time to have a "policy Gen. Ben. Butler, sturdy Democrat as he was, and bitterly pro-slavery as he always had been, saw at the opening of the ca that this slave question would speedily confi war powers, and he cut the knot in his blust way by ing these slaves contraband. But, time again, we have been called upon to chronicle there urn of fugitives to their rebel masters by the arm and at length we find a Massachusetts Colonel n only sending them back, but giving them an admoni ory whipping for having dared to suppose that free-om was to be found in the army of the United

and if our volunteers, after enlisting to government, and binding themselves beyond related to the orders of their officers for the term three years or the war, are to be drilled in neg hipping instead of guard-mounting, and deplo as negro catchers instead of skirmishers, then let e so announced to all the world.

But if, on the other hand, the army is for crushing

out this rebellion in the shortest and surest way then let that be so understood and proclaimed. The Crittenden resolutions which passed Congress which are so often quoted by the sticklers for the letter of the law, declare that the war is not to in terfere with slavery. Interfering in favor of slav as has been too much practised by our army, is the fore as contrary to those resolutions as direct aboli tion would be, a fact that it would be well for the Ivocates of that platform to bear in mind.—Cl land (Ohio) Leader.

## A NOVEL SIGHT.

A procession of several hundred stout negro men members of the "domestic institution," marche through our streets yesterday in military order, in der the command of Confederate officers. The re well armed and equipped with shovels, as blankets, &c. A merrier set never were seen. They were brimful of patriotism, shouting for Jeff. Davi and singing war songs, and each looked as if he only wanted the privilege of shooting an Abolitionis onist could not have looked upon this An Aboliti body of colored recruits for the Southern army out strongly suspecting that his intense sym he "poor slave" was not appreciated, the

wasted on an ungrateful subject. The arms of these colored warriors were rathe mysterious. Could it be that those gleaming axe
were intended to drive into the thick skulls of th which the giant wrong of the country and the day has Abolitionists the truth, to which they are wilful blind, that their interference in behalf of Souther slaves is neither appreciated nor desired; ort those shovels were intended to dig trenches for the interment of their carcasses? It may be wels are to be used in digging ditches, throwing up breastworks, or the construction of masked by ry who is so unlucky as to stumble upon them -Memphis Avalanche, Sept. 3d.

## ABOLITION.

Charles Godfrey Leland, in "Words to the West,"

the October Knickerbocker, says :-"This dread of incurring the name of 'Aboliti st' is as cowardly as it is paltry. Thoroug courage, as it seems to me, should rather it man to take it up, out of sheer defiance to an it lent and ferocious enemy. Just at present, the tire Union presents the spectacle of men afradopting 'abolition' views, yet itching to emancipation as the only effectual means of ing the South. Why bother about the word Why bother about the word ' tion' at all? Why boggle at being friendliness for the black, or of belief it and children fleeing for life from their burning homes, in the blood of noble and brave men poured out in or of endorsing amalgamation? Why not over the whole intermediate stage, ignore the the heavy weight of anxious care which now burdens tire chain of arguments, and bravely adopt the sential point, of freeing the slaves for the sa all hearts, and in the energies of our young men forced away from all the honorable pursuits of peace, putting an end to this pestilent nuisance? Call abolition or thievery, God's work or the devil's, any thing you please, but let us have the negroes out the way. Hustle them out of the Border States, a least, in double-quick time; pay the loval Union men, if you please, but out with them, and lose in time about it. Bring Canada down to the Virginia time about it. line, forthwith! It is a pity to see men-brave ing men—quibbling about 'contrabands' and have the Secretary of War driven (unwilling enough, I doubt not) into the meshes of a decision as to the disposal of the chattels, when the wise country should have the decision and manlines is

settle the question for him by acclamation.

"Men of the West, and you of the East too, war is destined, sooner or later, to effectually this nuisance of slaveocracy by removing the o Why not plunge in and settle it at once? Go at bravely, and be done with it. You are all threster

it—why not do it?
Abolition—for the sake of the white man That is the new platform, the only compron which we should listen. Do you want to we more Bull Runs? Well, you can have them ou had better do as the enemy does-strike pro

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